

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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GROMYKO CLAIMS ISLANDS IN TALKS WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW050033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 4, KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed Monday there is no territorial dispute between Moscow and Tokyo, Japanese officials said. Gromyko told Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi the Soviet Union did not take over tiny islands east of Hokkaido by unjust means.

Japan claims these islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan islands and Habonai group -- were occupied by the Soviets after World War II. The officials quoted Gromyko as saying the islands were Soviet territory.

The two foreign ministers met for about an hour and half at the Soviet mission to the United Nations Monday (early Tuesday Japan time).

Sakurauchi proposed opening bilateral talks to conclude a Japan-Soviet peace treaty after settling the territorial dispute, the Japanese officials said. Gromyko, however, put forth a counterproposal to conclude the good neighborhood and cooperation treaty which Moscow proposed in 1978, the officials said.

No peace treaty has been signed between Japan and the Soviet Union, although the two countries issued a joint declaration in Moscow in October 1956 formally declaring an end to the war. The good neighborhood treaty does not touch on the Soviet-held northern islands and calls, among other things, for barring each country from using its territory for aggressive acts by a third country. The Soviets regard this as aimed against the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Japan has maintained it would (?not) enter into talks for a peace treaty without first settling the territorial dispute. Sakurauchi said the Soviet Union took advantage of a similar treaty with Afghanistan to invade the central Asian state in December 1979, the officials reported.

Gromyko appeared to have no intention to accept a repeated Japanese call for him to visit Japan, the officials said. The Soviet foreign minister told Sakurauchi he would consider the call positively, but there exists no favorable atmosphere in Japan for a visit now. Gromyko said there were moves in Japan to complicate Moscow-Tokyo relations. Japan invites the Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan while sticking to the territorial issue which the Soviet Union regards already settled, he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese officials said Gromyko's remarks represented a setback from previous meetings with Sakurauchi. Last June, Gromyko told Sakurauchi that he would consider the visit to Japan and would consult with Kremlin leaders, they noted. There has been no foreign ministerial visit in either direction since January 1978 when then Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda went to Moscow. Gromyko previously visited Tokyo in January 1976.

Russo-Japanese relations have cooled since defecting Soviet Air Force pilot Viktor Belenko flew to Japan aboard a top-secret MIG-25 fighter in September 1976. Moscow-Tokyo ties further deteriorated following the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1980 espionage scandal involving a Soviet Embassy official in Tokyo and the 1981 Japanese decision to designate February 7 as an annual Northern Territories Day.

However, the two foreign ministers did reach agreement to open working-level talks in Tokyo next spring. The meeting will be the third of its kind. The previous meeting was held in Moscow last January 20-22 between Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Firubin.

Meanwhile, Gromyko promised to study a Japanese request to free 32 Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Both Gromyko and Sakurauchi are now in New York to attend the 37th United Nations General Assembly. Sakurauchi, who left Japan last Friday, is scheduled to go to Canada Tuesday and return home Saturday.

#### SAKURAUCHI SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW020108 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 2, KYODO -- Japan Friday urged the United Nations to strengthen its peacekeeping functions, enhance its functions in the field of disarmament and reinforce its role in the sphere of economic and social development. In a speech delivered to the U.N. General Assembly, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said that this is necessary for developing relations of mutual trust among states through the United Nations.

Saying that the world organization has not functioned in sufficient effectiveness to maintain international peace and security, Sakurauchi urged that the authority of the U.N. secretary general be utilized to the maximum extent.

He reminded the assembly of a Japanese proposal that the secretary general promptly send his representative to investigate the facts in areas of dispute and that his authority in mediation and conciliation be strengthened.

The Japanese foreign minister also said that the Security Council has not performed its tasks effectively, although it has the primary responsibility for maintenance of world peace and security. "It is particularly important that its (Security Council's) permanent members recognize anew the significance of their duties and cooperate among themselves," he said. He thus virtually urged the five big powers to refrain from abusing their veto power, which Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say hinders U.N. peacekeeping capability.

Sakurauchi also said that the U.N. peacekeeping activities suffer from the absence of a clear provision in the Charter regarding these activities. He stressed the need to re-examine the peacekeeping operations with a view to enabling them to be carried out speedily and effectively.

The foreign minister reaffirmed Japan's readiness to cooperate with the U.N. transition assistance group helping Namibia achieving independence, by providing civilian observers. According to the Foreign Ministry officials, Japan is planning to send civilians to help supervise the election in Namibia.

On the question of disarmament, Sakurauchi repeated three principles Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki put forward in his speech to be U.N. special assembly on disarmament in June: promotion of nuclear disarmament, utilization of human and material resources released by disarmament, and strengthening and reinforcement of U.N. peacekeeping functions. Saying that progress in nuclear disarmament depends on the nuclear weapons states, Sakurauchi emphasized the primary responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union and the "absolute necessity" of their efforts toward nuclear disarmament.

As for the United Nations' role in economic and social development, Sakurauchi explained Japan's mental view that revitalization of world economy is essential for the attainment of world peace and prosperity.

He said that Japan would contribute to establishment of better North-South relations, and promote constructive dialogue with the developing countries.



Japan realizes the political significance of the global negotiations on international cooperation for development, and sincerely hopes that every arrangement for launching them will be completed as soon as possible, he said.

The foreign minister said that Japan is demanding the reversion of Soviet-held Japanese northern islands, saying that Japan and the Soviet Union have not yet concluded a peace treaty due to this issue, even though Japan "sincerely hopes to develop stable relations with Soviet Union."

Sakurauchi also renewed Japan's call for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

He strongly urged Vietnam to end its military intervention in Kampuchea, calling for international efforts toward a comprehensive political settlement.

The Japanese foreign minister denounced Israel for its invasion of Lebanon. He added that the recent massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut was "an extremely outrageous act of violence."

On the situation in the Korean Peninsula, Sakurauchi hopes effort toward realization of dialogue between the South and the North would continue, while welcoming and appreciating President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal made in January this year.

#### MITI MINISTER ABE ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TRADE TALKS

OWO20207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 1, KYODO -- Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe arrived in New York Friday for talks with U.S. officials on bilateral trade issues and the GATT ministerial meeting scheduled for November.

On Saturday he is scheduled to have an unofficial meeting with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock in Washington.

On Monday he is to meet with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, presidential advisor Edwin Meese and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Martin Feldstein.

#### KOMEITO GROUP TO VISIT PRC TO TALK WITH LEADERS

OWO10636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1, KYODO -- Japan's No. 2 opposition party, Komeito, said Friday it will send a mission to China October 7-25. Party leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri will head the mission, the 11th. Deputy leader Bunzo Ninomiya and chief policy planner Yoshiaki Masaki are among mission members, Komeito said. The mission will meet with Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, it said.

#### TRADE TALKS WITH CSSR END, CHNOUPEK TO VISIT

OW300831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30, KYODO -- Japanese and Czechoslovak industrialists ended here Thursday two-day discussions on expanding trade between the two countries with a protocol pledging to cooperate further in third markets.

It was also agreed that they would meet in Prague for the 10th joint session in the spring of 1984.

A Czechoslovak spokesman said Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will visit Japan October 25-28 as an official guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The discussion centered on ways to increase Japanese import of Czechoslovak machinery and consumer goods and promote cooperation in overseas construction projects.

The 50-member Japanese delegation was led by Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan-Czechoslovak Economic Committee and chairman of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd. Jaroslav Marek, chairman of the Association of Foreign Trade Agencies (USOZ), led the 13-member Czechoslovak group.

Karel Houska, Czechoslovak ambassador to Japan, told newsmen that his country hopes to promote economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Japan for the development of nuclear energy and coal since the two countries are similar in that they lack natural resources. Stressing that nuclear power will be a main source of energy for Czechoslovakia's electricity by 1990, the ambassador said that his country is now saving crude oil for use in chemical industry rather than for electricity. The Soviet Union supplies crude oil to Czechoslovakia at a price 30 percent lower than the world market price, he added.

#### UPPER HOUSE COMPOSITION CHANGES AS KIYAN RESIGNS

OW050827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 5, KYODO -- Shinei Kiyon tendered his resignation Tuesday as an independent member of the House of Councillors to run in the Okinawa Prefecture gubernatorial election next month. Backed by the Japan Socialist and Communist parties, he will take on incumbent conservative Governor Junji Nishime, who is seeking reelection.

His resignation increased the number of vacancies in the 252-member upper house to six. The Liberal-Democratic Party has 134 members in the House, JSP 47, Komeito 27, JCP 12, the Democratic Socialist Party 11, New Liberal Club and its affiliates 7 and independent groups 8.

#### BRIEFS

PRC FLOATING CRANE ORDER -- Tokyo, Sept 18, KYODO -- China has ordered two 200-ton floating cranes costing yen 1 billion (dollar 3.8 million) each, using yen credit, from Wako Koeki Co, a medium-sized Japanese machinery exporter in Tokyo, the company said Saturday. The cranes, whose angle is freely changeable, will be used for construction of port facilities in Shijiusuo in Shandong Province, a company spokesman said. Yoshinaga Manufacturing Co. will make and ship the cranes between next May and June, he said. The order followed a similar Chinese order for a coal shipment plant worth yen 10 billion (dollar 38 million) from Mitsui and Co. and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) in June, representing the first contract using yen credit. The plant, with annual capacity of 20 million tons, will be built in Qinhuangdao in Hubei Province. The Wako spokesman said that the company would step up efforts to win further Chinese orders in future. Business with China accounts for 80 percent of Wako's annual transactions, totaling yen 45 billion (dollar 172 million). [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 18 Sep 82 OW]

GRANT AID TO HONDURAS -- Tokyo, Sept 17, KYODO -- Japan exchanged notes with Honduras in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, Friday on the extension of grant aid totaling yen 300 million (dollar 1.1 million), the government announced. The grant aid will be used to help finance the purchase of chemical fertilizer to carry out the Central American Nation's plan to increase food production, it added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 17 Sep 82 OW]

U.S.-S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS SCORED

SK020545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 1 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 October commentary: "Criminal Plot Between Master and Stooge"]

[Text] According to a report, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz met with the South Korean puppet foreign minister in New York and discussed the situation on the Korean Peninsula and international affairs.

Babbling about the threat of the so-called southward invasion by the North, the South Korean puppet implored his master to continue stationing the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, for more aid to beef up the armaments of the puppet army and for support for the proposal of the meeting by the leaders of Pacific littoral states.

In reply to the puppet's demand, Shultz repeatedly pledged the U.S. commitment to South Korean security. This fact shows that, through the talks between master and stooge, a criminal intrigue to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea and to accelerate preparations for aggressive war against us was mapped out.

The threat of southward invasion about which the puppets have clamored is completely false. The rumor about the threat of southward invasion is nothing but an excuse to slander our policy toward independent and peaceful reunification, to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist regime of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to justify their maneuvers to prepare for war.

The commitment to security which Shultz pledged to the puppet is a pretext to realize such a heinous plot. This is well explained by the situation developing in South Korea. Frantically kicking up anticommunist rackets in South Korea under the plea of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are intensifying their fascist terror of the people and beefing up the armed force of the U.S. troops and of the puppet army by introducing more updated operational means and murderous weapons into South Korea.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialists have decided to offer the puppets \$60 million worth of military hardware and parts. Furthermore, they are egging the puppets on to fascism, division and war.

Under the control and instigation of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and murdering people of all walks of life who have risen up in the struggle against the United States and fascism and for independence and democracy. And he is inciting enmity and confrontation against us by fabricating various incidents.

Coinciding with this, the puppets, who have waged the Ulchi exercises, the emergency mobilization exercises of home reservists and the Myolgong exercises, including the combined command post exercises, are staging firing exercises daily on the East, West and South Seas.

The reality shows that the threat of war comes from the South and the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every means and method to help the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is forsaken and rejected by the people, and to maintain the unstable colonial rule.

At the talks with his master, the puppet foreign minister came up with the meeting of the leaders of Pacific Basin countries. This follows the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists. As for the question of meeting of the leaders of the Pacific Basin countries, the proposal was not the creation of the puppets, but was set forth by the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of politically and militarily dominating the Pacific region countries. In addition, the proposal was given credence by the Japanese reactionaries to realize their old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As the sordid dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese masters, the South Korean puppets are only playing a role of marionette in accordance with their script.

By making the South Korean puppets take the lead in conducting propaganda on the question of the meeting of leaders, the U.S. imperialists are trying to pretend that South Korea is an independent state, hide their colonial rule over South Korea and help the puppets extricate themselves from international isolation.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may make last-ditch efforts to rescue the puppets, to maintain the colonial fascist rule and design an aggressive plot against us, such attempts will not work.

Upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence and the antifascist banner for democracy, the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are vigorously waging the struggle to do away with the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The U.S. imperialists must not run amok indiscreetly and must clearly see the development of this situation. The further the U.S. imperialists run mad to maintain their colonial rule, egging the South Korean puppets on to fascism, division and war, the more will such maneuvers arouse the people's denunciation and protest.

#### NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. KOREAN POLICY

SK050917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday came out with an article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Two Koreas Policy and Its Aggressive Nature." Noting that the U.S. imperialists put it forth as the basic strategy of their Korean policy today to create "two Koreas," the author of the article says:

All the policies of aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists in Korea at present proceed from and are run through with the "two Koreas" plot.

The "two Koreas" policy is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' desperate scheme to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base. Entering the 1970's, an epochal phase was opened in the solution of the national reunification question by our active initiative and efforts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a policy of wide-range negotiation as a new national salvation step for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, representing the demand of the fast changing internal and external situation and the unanimous desire of the entire people of North and South Korea. This led to the publication of the historic North-South joint statement the keynote of which is three principles of national reunification -- independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

With the growth of the might of our republic and the creation of a favorable phase for the accomplishment of the cause of our country's reunification, the U.S. imperialists found it impossible to realize their aggressive desire to dominate the whole of Korea from the "stand of strength." Pushed into a position of passive defence under such situation, the U.S. imperialists are working to keep hold on South Korea at least at any cost.

The "two Koreas" policy is an aggressive policy for keeping hold on South Korea as a colony and military base and a splittist policy for leaving our country and nation divided into two forever.

The U.S. imperialists leave no measures untried in pursuing their aggressive "two Koreas" policy. They are trying to legalise "two Koreas" in the international arena by presenting South Korea as an "independent state" and even inventing the "proposal for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of North and South Korea and "proposal for cross recognition."



The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of Korea which does not allow intervention and interference of a third party. To argue for "international arbitration" in the Korean reunification question contradicts our people's will to solve it independently and the North-South joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification and the United Nations resolution supporting and welcoming it.

Moreover, the South Korean "regime" is, by origin, not an independent regime worthy of being dealt with by the independent states. The U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea is the lever for their aggressive and splittist manoeuvres. Crying for "equilibrium of forces" in Korea, they are trying to maintain their military domination over South Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with "strength."

The "equilibrium of forces" harped on by the U.S. imperialists is a dangerous slogan not only for underpinning our country's division with strength but also for starting another war of aggression in Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is the chief obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, a wanton interference in the internal affairs of our country and a heinous crime against the trend of the times.

Our people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression, intervention and division but certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

#### SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES DENOUNCED

CPRF Information 233

SK021025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 233 on October 1 denouncing a criminal war exercise staged recently by the South Korean military fascist clique in the South Sea against us.

Pointing out that on September 27 the South Korean puppet clique staged a "combined naval mobile exercise" in the South Sea under an imaginary condition of wartime with the mobilisation of destroyers, high-speed craft, patrol planes and helicopters and various armed forces, the information says:

This war exercise held under the deceptive motto of "Countering the North's attack" was an extremely adventurous play with fire reminiscent of actual fighting for attacking us from the sea and sky and from under water.

This patently shows what a shameless sophism and hypocritical jargon the Chon Tu-hwan group's talk about "peace" and "unification" is. In persistently following the road of military confrontation with us, caught with a war fever, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks the aim of perpetuating the division of the country in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and intimidating the South Korean people and students who have risen in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and of realising the wild ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must stop acting as a war servant of the U.S. imperialists, deport itself with discretion and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

The U.S. imperialists must be mindful that it will bring nothing good to them to instigate their stooges to heighten tension and kick up war rackets in Korea. They had better go back to their den, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons before it is too late.

#### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK030930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the combined naval mobile exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the South Sea, NODONG SINMUN Sunday says:

The puppets claimed that the exercise was aimed at "countering" someone's "provocation." But, it was, in actuality, designed to perfect preparations for invading the northern half of Korea from the sea. The signed commentary says:

This is proved by the fact itself that the exercise was carried out in the offensive form.

Needless to say, the exercise, held at the dictate of U.S. imperialism, was another example of the war frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a local shock force executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is faithfully executing the aggressive policy of foreign forces and prolonging his remaining days in reward for this. He is now getting overheated in war preparations on the instructions of U.S. imperialism.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets increase the danger of war in Korea. There exists in Korea a danger of northward invasion, not a "danger of southward invasion."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a despicable colonial puppet of U.S. imperialism, a heinous enemy of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a war maniac. The trumpeting of the South Korean puppets about "peace" and "peaceful reunification" is nothing but a camouflage to veil their true color. Their repeated war exercises are also aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and lulling their righteous struggle by creating tensions under the pretext of fictitious "danger of southward invasion." The war manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will only precipitate their own destruction.

#### CPRF INFORMATION DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

SK041003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[CPRF Information No 234 issued 3 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to a report, on 28 September at a lecture commemorating the centennial of the so-called Korea-U.S. treaty, U.S. Ambassador Walker made a long harangue on cross-recognition, the alliance with South Korea and so forth.

It is impudent nonsense to give a lecture to commemorate the criminal day when the U.S. imperialists started to invade and subjugate our country. Furthermore, it is despicable to talk about cross-recognition, which no one recognizes and accepts, and alliance with South Korea at the cursed place.

It is another intolerable challenge to and mockery of the South Korean people, who call for the liquidation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and for sovereignty and independence and the peaceful reunification of the country, that the very man who had made absurd remarks insulting the patriotic youths, students and democratic personages in South Korea, calling them spoiled brats, talked about cross-recognition, alliance and so forth this time.

Such remarks by the U.S. ambassador, the on-the-spot proxy of the U.S. imperialists, vividly reveal the U.S. imperialists' invariable stance and their aggressive ambition to divide Korea permanently and to hold on to South Korea as their permanent colony. As is well known, South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean puppet regime is a tool faithfully implementing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen himself once said that it is unrealistic to argue about equal relations between the United States and South Korea, and that no practical equality can exist in all relations between the two sides. This means that the U.S. imperialists themselves admit that the relations between the United States and South Korea are those of a suzerain state and colony.

Today, the people of the world are raising their voices to curse and condemn the South Korean regime, branding it as a colonial puppet regime without sovereignty and independence and a treacherous and splittist regime.

Realistically, in South Korea today, the U.S. Embassy, the on-the-spot ruling organ of the White House, holds real power and controls all fields -- political, economic, military and cultural. As a result, the South Korean people have been forced to endure the destiny of bondage under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and their national sovereignty has been mercilessly trampled underfoot.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists talk about cross-recognition and alliance, intending to disguise South Korea, their vassal state, as an independent state, thereby getting two Koreas legalized internationally and lulling the consciousness of national independence and the anti-U.S. movement for independence growing among the South Korean people, concealing their ugly color as the colonial ruler.

With no honeyed words and crafty ruse, however, can the U.S. imperialists camouflage their schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea and their colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea and evade their responsibility for these criminal acts.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic colonial rule and schemes to fabricate two Korea, withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, and take their hands off intervention off Korea.

#### VRPR SCORES CHON'S SPEECH ON THREAT FROM NORTH

SK020246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss remarks made by the Chon Tu-hwan group on Armed Forces Day. In activities on Armed Forces Day, the Chon Tu-hwan group frantically kicked up rackets by conducting various government-sponsored functions. It made a fuss in the morning by making a show of force and by flying planes. Winding up at the frontline, it made hostile remarks reeking of gunpowder. Chon Tu-hwan appeared before the audience and made a speech.

In his speech on 1 October, traitor Chon Tu-hwan slandered the North from beginning to end, supported a theory of nonexistent southward invasion and stressed North-South confrontation and supremacy of power by telling the lie that North Korea will soon attack the South.

Prior to this, on 30 September Chon Tu-hwan visited the central frontline and made hostile remarks calling for annihilation at the initial stage of warfare, for spiritual arming and for perfect combat readiness. Such remarks by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are indiscreet rackets kicked up by a bunch of military hooligans who resort to swindling, fraud and intrigue in ruling the country, representing the frantic behavior of hostile war maniacs who run amok to make war preparations under the signboard of peace and who maneuver to perpetuate division under the pretext of achieving reunification.

It is ludicrous for Chon Tu-hwan to support the fictional theory on the threat of southward invasion. It is well known that the theory on southward invasion, which he has frequently trumpeted, is a sheer lie. Chon Tu-hwan's habitual clamoring about the threat of southward invasion and reunification through communization with arms is aimed at dampening the people's spirit of anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, at pacifying their discontent with him and at justifying his preparations for a war of northward invasion. This is proved by history and the situation.

While frantically running amok to make war preparations to attack North Korea by begging for the permanent deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea and by following the U.S. imperialists' strategy for aggression against the Korean Peninsula, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to conceal its crimes by absurdly telling a lie that someone's act is unusual and that he has a wild desire for southward invasion. This is a robber's brazen act of shouting, "Stop, thief!"

The ringleaders who have heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and have increased the danger of war are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the hostile Chon Tu-hwan group -- their stooges.

In his speech Chon Tu-hwan called for assuming a security posture and combat readiness and for fostering national strength. Visiting frontline units, he clamored about training for small units, about night combat training and annihilation at the initial stage of warfare. This reveals the wicked, hostile nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has gloatingly sought an opportunity for northward invasion. By a security posture, he meant security for a colonial, fascist terrorist rule in South Korea. By the fostering of national strength, he meant to develop military potential to expand the colonial system in South Korea to North Korea. In short, because the Chon Tu-hwan group is restless, it boisterously conducted government-sponsored functions and made remarks on the 34th anniversary of the activation of the armed forces.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now facing a grave crisis. The anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle, which has spread throughout the country like a prairie fire, has expanded, developed and been intensified with each passing day. The economic policy of relying on foreign forces and the plunderous labor policy against workers have rapidly increased the discontent of the workers. In addition, the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan group's treacherous, toadyist act and its antipopular, antireunification and antipeace crimes have further deepened its international isolation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's isolation has daily deepened at home and abroad.

Traitor Chon-Tu-hwan and his ring in greeting Armed Forces Day increased the sentiment of North-South confrontation by kicking up anti-North and anticommunist rackets and by repeatedly making hostile remarks reeking gunpowder -- this in a desperate attempt to extricate itself from a crisis. It is eager to extricate itself from the present crisis by pacifying the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which has daily developed among the people, by fiercely kicking up anticommunist rackets, by slandering North Korea and by diverting the attention of the people. However, this attempt is a foolish act of trying to dam a large river with a leaf.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's indiscreet maneuvers to maintain the U.S. colonial rule and to remain in power for a long time by taking a pro-U.S. and anti-North stand and will vigorously struggle to banish U.S. forces from this land, to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group.

#### CHON'S FOUNDATION DAY SPEECH CRITICIZED

##### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK050413 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 4 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October commentary: "Gibberish of Traitor in the Mask of Nation"]

[Text] On 3 October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring of South Korea held a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Tangun's accession [National Foundation Day].

In the so-called congratulatory speech read by the puppet premier, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan desperately tried to hide his treacherous and nation-selling nature and to camouflage himself as a patriot, making absurd remarks, such as the ancestor's founding ideology or the legitimacy of national history. The puppet traitor raved about unity and the cultivation of strength for survival, groundlessly slandering us by coming up again with the stereotyped rumor of the threat of southward invasion by the North and of its communization of the South with armed force. Such frenzied remarks by traitor Chon Tu-hwan expose the dark intention of the colonial stooge who is seeking his survival by inciting anticommunism and apprehension over a North-South confrontation and by strengthening fascist suppression and war policy.



It is ridiculous for the puppet traitor to camouflage himself under the cover of the nation, babbling about ancestors or nation and using the nonexistent rumor of the threat of southward invasion as a shield to hide his treacherous nature. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an outrageous military rascal who is not qualified for talking about ancestors or nation, a heinous fascist murderer who was trained by the U.S. imperialists and a sordid betrayer.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a matchlessly thorough colonial stooge who is executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subordination and of war, upholding the U.S. imperialist aggressors as protectors and saviors. Everyone knows that, to meet the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is playing the role of a war perpetrator, inciting enmity and confrontation within the nation and accelerating preparations for war by introducing U.S. imperialist military equipment into South Korea. He is also a pro-Japanese element who is begging for aid of a military nature, kowtowing to the Japanese reactionary force and intensifying collusion with it.

It is a well-known fact that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime is a puppet regime sustained by them and that the U.S. imperialist local governing organs, including the U.S. Embassy under the signboard of diplomacy and command of the U.S. forces, reign over South Korea. Even so, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to hide his dirty nature as a colonial stooge by clamoring about nation or sovereignty in a sham manner.

No matter how desperately he may speak out, traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot cover up the crimes he has committed before the country and nation or his dirty nature as a colonial puppet. The heinous traitor should have been executed on the gallows by the people as the butcher of the nation and truculent pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who, by committing the Kwangju massacre, betraying the nation and country and brandishing a sword given by the U.S. imperialist masters, has soaked the land of South Korea in the blood of the fellow countrymen. This traitor dares to wag his tongue about ancestors or nation, an intolerable mockery of ancestors and an unpardonable insult to the honor and dignity of our nation.

In an effort to camouflage the dark reality of South Korea created by his treacherous and nation-selling acts, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored about pioneering a new history and about a leap. Today in South Korea, however, instead of pioneering a new history, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is committing a crime of cementing the old Yusin system into a more outrageous fascist system by reviving it under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, running counter to the development of history. Instead of leaping forward, South Korea is facing a situation in which, under the colonial terrorist rule, national dignity and sovereignty is being trampled underfoot, economy is running to bankruptcy and the people's livelihood is falling into deeper distress.

There is no way that traitor Chon Tu-hwan can hide the miserable reality of South Korea or mock public opinion at home and abroad. The South Korean people will never be deceived by the vicious gibberish of the puppets and will put traitors, who are bent on treachery and betrayal, before the tribunal of history.

#### VRPR Commentary

SK050013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, in a speech read by another at a ceremony marking the nation's Foundation Day held in the Sejong culture hall in Seoul, Chon Tu-hwan once again fanned war fever and viciously slandered the North. In the so-called speech at the ceremony, he told such lies as the North is attempting to expunge our national history as a whole and it is attempting to communize the South by force, encouraging people to have an anticommunist consciousness and fanning war fever for a northward invasion. Clearly, nothing else could come out of the mouth of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the United States and a war maniac. We cannot, however, overlook the outrageous remarks impudently made by him this time.

In recent months, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, prattling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, staged exercises daily such as the Ulchi exercise, all kinds of naval firing practices, alert mobilization exercises of the Homeland Reservist Corps, Civil Defense Corps exercises and blackout drills. Even on Chusok, the clique had a so-called parade of heavily armed combat troops of the three armed forces in a ceremony held in Seoul to mark Armed Forces Day. We do not need to explain that such madness has been designed to thwart our people's anti-U.S. spirit for independence through a war of northward invasion.

As is widely known at home and abroad, it is none but the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring who are trampling upon our people's sovereignty, obliterating our people and running riot in preparation for a war of northward invasion. In the 37 years since they occupied this land, replacing the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists have forced on our people indescribable disasters, pains and miseries and have been playing the master and colonial rulers of South Korea, doing whatever they like.

As was the case with all the preceding puppet stooges in South Korea, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has been serving the U.S. imperialists as a faithful colonial stooge and as a perpetrator executing the U.S. imperialist policy of obliterating people. On orders of the U.S. imperialists, it is trying to cede the whole of the Korean Peninsula to the U.S. imperialists as a colony, while running riot for a permanent division of the country, and trying to provoke a war of northward invasion. To this end, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is cruelly executing and massacring our people who fight against U.S. colonialist rule. This has clearly been manifested in the bloody tragedy of Kwangju in which the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique had the heavily armed, murderous special warfare corps indiscriminately kill men, women, the old and young by stabbing them, running over them with tanks, gouging their eyes out or cutting off their breasts.

It is, therefore, preposterous and also an intolerable insult to the nation that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- a faithful puppet colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, a murderer of the nation and fascist tyrant -- should dare rave about national history and about the nation's independent spirit.

Then, why is the Chon Tu-hwan ring emphasizing anticommunist confrontation and war preparations more in recent months than ever? This stems from the seriousness of the crisis facing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in recent months. Today, the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system in this land has been weakened from its foundation owing to the strong anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of our people.

Awakened to the serious fact that they will not be able to extricate themselves from today's pain and misery unless they bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and achieve their national sovereignty, our people are now engaged in an anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle with slogans such as "The United States is not a friend of the Korean people," "Yankee, go home" and "Let us overthrow the surrogate regime of Chon Tu-hwan," driving the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring to a serious crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out of the crisis by suppression of the patriotic masses who have risen in the national liberation struggle, by vicious anticommunist rackets and by provocation of a war of northward invasion.

The purpose of the war provoking commotions staged in the so-called ceremony marking the nation's Foundation Day on Chusok is to threaten our people who have risen under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and to keep their colonial rule in the face of a crisis by diverting the people's attention. However, this is nothing but a foolish daydream.

Our people will continue the national liberation struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The more frenzied the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring become, the higher they will raise the banner of struggle. The Chon Tu-hwan group, a faithful colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, will certainly never be able to avoid an ignominious end along with its U.S. masters because of our people's strong struggle.

VRPR STATEMENT ASSAILS STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK020850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Statement issued 29 September by RPR spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan treacherous clique has recently turned out to the road of imposing bloody suppression on the patriotic youths and students who have risen up in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antifascist resistance struggle for democracy.

On 27 and 28 September, the fascist hangmen committed the outrage of suppressing with bayonets the students of Sogang University who issued a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese treacherous acts and staged a fervent demonstration on campus and in the streets, shouting slogans reading: "Yankee, go home," "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," "Correct the distorted textbooks," "Away with the pro-Japanese government." And then the fascist hangmen arrested tens of students.

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed bestial acts of arresting and imposing inhuman torture and suppression on numerous students of universities in Seoul, including those of Seoul University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, Ehwa University, Korea University and Chungang University, who had turned out to the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antifascist struggle since the opening of the new semester.

Such suppression of South Korean students by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a stifling of patriotism by treachery and an unpardonable criminal act against justice and democracy.

As for the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks, it is a foolish trick to justify their criminal acts of rushing along the road of militarization with the old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of stretching the tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea by embellishing and whitewashing the crimes of the Japanese imperialists against our nation in the past.

Today, world public opinion is bitterly denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks and anti-Japanese struggles are taking place one after another in the world. This is a logical result.

Having supported the revival of the militarization of the Japanese reactionaries and opened wide the road leading to their reinvasion of South Korea, following the directives of the U.S. masters, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring, ever since the textbook issue was raised, has connived at and protected the Japanese militarists' revision of textbooks and harshly suppressed the anti-Japanese struggle by patriotic and democratic forces, while holding government-patronized functions to lull mass public opinion.

Because they can neither sit idly by looking on at traitor Chon Tu-hwan's sordid treacherous and nation-selling acts and the Japanese reactionaries' haughty and insolent attitude nor tolerate the heinous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists instigating them, the hot-blooded students have resolutely raised the torch of struggle. This is natural patriotism.



This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has bestially suppressed the hot-blooded youth and students. This is the most despicable treacherous act that can be committed only by such a traitor as Chon Tu-hwan clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

In harshly suppressing hot-blooded youths and students who have risen up in the patriotic struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors has once again revealed its nature as a gang of murderers who have no scruples about slaughtering tens of thousands of fellow countrymen at a time for their masters.

Sternly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan gang for committing the fascist suppression of patriotic youths and students, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification asserts as follows:

1. The Chon Tu-hwan gang of fascists must immediately release the illegally arrested and detained students.
2. The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of students and the people and be sternly punished by the people.
3. The Japanese reactionaries must promptly correct textbook distortions and apologize to our nation.
4. The United States must stop its criminal acts of encouraging the militarization of the Japanese reactionaries and their reinvasion of South Korea and of protecting and controlling the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring and go back to its hangout.
5. By responding to the appeal of the hot-blooded youths and students to join in the patriotic resistance struggle, the people of all walks of life should bravely rise up in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle -- the road of patriotism -- holding aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

#### KPA UNITS MARK CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK050857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held on October 4 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Han Chu-kyong belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Jaroslav Kanovsky, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, and Jan Gazik, Czechoslovak member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and a Czechoslovak staffer of it, were invited to the meeting which was attended by soldiers of the unit.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Earlier, a soldiers meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

#### POLISH ART TROUPE GIVES PERFORMANCES IN KAESONG

SK050923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The Polish "Nowaruda" song and dance troupe gave several performances in Kaesong from October 2 to 4.

The performance was appreciated by Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Kim Chang-kyo, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee for Economic Guidance, and Chong Chang-hwa, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people and artists in Kaesong.

Zbigniew Jurewicz, Polish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and Polish staffs of it also saw the performance.



On the evening of October 1 the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet for the song and dance troupe.

While staying in Kaesong, the song and dance troupe inspected Panmunjom and cultural relics in the city and took a rest at the Pakyon waterfall.

NODONG SINMUN OFFICIALS FETE POLISH PRESS GROUP

SK050459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA) -- The NODONG SINMUN office arranged a party on the evening of October 4 at the Chongnyu Restaurant for the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU headed by its Editor-in-Chief Bek Weslaw and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and personages concerned attended the party.

Kim Ki-nam and Bek Weslaw made speeches.

The attendants drank toasts to the solid friendship and solidarity between the parties, peoples and party organs of Korea and Poland, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

GFTUK HOLDS PLENARY MEETING IN TANCHON 28 SEP

SK300447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA) -- The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was held on September in Tanchon.

The plenary meeting discussed tasks facing trade union organizations in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

After a report was delivered by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, speeches were made by many attendants at the meeting. They stressed that the teachings of the great leader given at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central committee were a programmatic guideline for attaining ahead of schedule the vast ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and successfully realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy to accelerate the cause of building socialism and communism.

The meeting pointed out that the trade union organizations at all levels should discharge their honorable duty as a reliable helper of the party, staunch defender and executor of the party's policy of vigorously struggling to hit the 1.5-million-ton target of non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule, introduce press and stamp-forging methods and make revolution in welding and insulated material production in the domain of engineering industry in hearty response to the call of the party and the leader.

WALKER SPEECH, ISSUE OF NATIONALISM DISCUSSED

## Lawmaker Comments

SK031321 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nam Chae-hui, National Assemblyman of the Democratic Justice Party: "Understanding and Misunderstanding Nationalism"]

[Excerpts] On 28 September I attended with great interest a lecture given by American Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker on "Korean-American Relations: The Challenges That Lie Ahead," on the occasion of the centennial of the establishment of Korean-American diplomatic relations.

In the past, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Marshall Green gave lectures in Seoul. Former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gleysteen also gave a lecture in Washington. These lectures aroused great interest. However, in the light of his status as the incumbent ambassador to Korea representing the United States, I felt that Mr Walker's lecture constituted the final word.

Ambassador Walker's speech was generally satisfactory. But I could not repress disappointment at his assault on Korean nationalism. I felt that if the U.S. conservative forces linking President Reagan, Senator Jesse Helms and Ambassador Walker have the same feeling about Korean nationalism as voiced in Walker's speech, this is a serious problem.

Not long after he assumed his present post, and at a time when national sentiment against Japan in connection with the distortion of Japanese textbooks was not seething, as it is today, Ambassador Walker, in a speech at the Korea-U.S. Association, already warned of possible deviations in Korean nationalism. But this time he bitterly criticized only the negative aspects of nationalism, without referring to its positive side. Furthermore, this time he took nationalism as the keynote of his speech concluding the functions commemorating the centennial of the establishment of Korean-American diplomatic relations. This draws our attention and makes us feel gloomy.

Why did Mr Walker intentionally criticize and warn of Korean nationalism again and again? Is Korean nationalism really deviating? Hasn't Mr Walker forgotten, for instance, the tragic end and lesson of the Vietnam war, which tended, in a sense, to be a struggle for nationalism? Isn't he turning a deaf ear to the desire for national reunification on the divided Korean Peninsula? I had many questions, including the above, to ask him at the lecture. But I could not ask them because of time.

Former Secretary of State Dulles once said that "neutrality is immoral." I wonder if Mr Walker felt like saying "nationalism is also immoral" at the lecture. If Ambassador Walker had referred to the positive aspects of nationalism even a little, we would have taken his statement on nationalism as one on a general theory on nationalism, because nationalism has, by nature, two aspects -- namely, the positive and the negative. It was indeed unkind that the ambassador to a divided country only criticized nationalism.

I think that Mr Walker's worries about Korean nationalism are nothing but baseless anxiety. Korea is not a big country, but a small one. It has been divided into two parts. It has an economy dependent on exports, with a society and politics open to the international community.

When the 4 July North-South Joint communique was issued, referring to the phrase "without the interference of foreign forces" in the communique, Prof Yi Ho-chae of Korea University in Seoul, talking about the distinction between "good foreign forces" and "bad foreign forces," said that we should cooperate with good foreign forces and utilize them properly. I agreed with this. The United States is our "good foreign force." If someone asks me about Japan, I would hesitate to answer. But I think that Japan is still an ambivalent foreign force to us.

Therefore, I do not hesitate to agree with Mr Walker's statement in the speech that anti-U.S. sentiment is limited to only a small number of people. An absolute majority of Koreans still have an image of the United States as Santa Claus.

Our nationalism is a modus vivendi and wisdom for the survival of our people. Our country, though they call it a semi-developed country, is still developing. On top of that, our country is divided. Should I explain why Korea needs nationalism under such circumstances? Our nationalism is a philosophy we need to establish national self-reliance, to consolidate national unity and achieve national unification. In essence, our nationalism is, unlike Ambassador Walker's suggestion, not offensive or xenophobic, but defensive. What is more, we refuse to be a closed society like Burma. Our nationalism is an open and international one that seeks cooperation in the international community.

Communism always schemes to make nationalism choose sides with it. Communism in Communist China and Vietnam is a good example. We do not need to explain. The combination of communism and nationalism is always short-lived, strategic and false. We have watched the developments in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and we are presently watching the situation in Poland. Nationalism should unite with democracy. The combination of nationalism and democracy is what should be pursued by Korea.

I presume that Ambassador Walker must have read (Selig Harrison's) "Widening Abyss -- Asian Nationalism and U.S. Policy," an old book published in the United States, but I recommend it to him for reference. I also want to recommend a book published in Korea, "Treatise on Korean Nationalism," coauthored by Song Kon-ho and Kang Man-kil. Though I do not agree with their opinion, I believe that reading the book will certainly help Ambassador Walker refocus his view of Korean nationalism.

Our nationalism is for internal rather than external use. Some Americans, comparing Korea to Vietnam, say this or that about Korea, but Korea is fundamentally different from Vietnam. Nonetheless, we are trying to make the best use of the dear lesson taught by Vietnam in correcting what is defective, if anything, about our nationalism. Our effort to sweep away the residue of the Japanese imperialist colonialism is one thing in question. Let us try to see the better side of the residue of colonialism that has been inevitable because it was necessary for anticommunist struggles following our national liberation. Now is the time to correct the distortions of national history in all fields.

We are presently raising funds for building an independence hall whose purpose is to renew our determination. Some have launched an enlightenment campaign called "campaign to overcome Japan" to awaken our nation. The aim of these movements is to build a prosperous country with tightened belts, while maintaining our identity. I do not see any deviation or excess of Korean nationalism, do you? I cannot understand why Ambassador Walker is so jittery about our nationalism. The deviation of nationalism suggested by Ambassador Walker is maintained by only a small portion of Koreans, as is the case with anti-U.S. sentiment as understood by Ambassador Walker. I think it is correct to view our nationalism as still generally insufficient.

Responding to an attendant who, during the question-answer session, said that the United States is hardly trustworthy, Ambassador Walker humorously said: "Isn't asking if Korea can trust the United States for its security like Adam, who answered Eve's question, 'Do you love me?' by asking, 'Who else is there?'" The point of the anecdote is an undeniable factor in U.S.-ROK relations, but aren't there other "secret devices [kimi]" such as delicacy?

I believe that the majority of Koreans will want Ambassador Walker, a scholar specializing in China affairs, to make a contribution to deepening understanding and to strengthening ties between Korea and the United States, with a much broader view than career diplomats.



## SEOUL SINMUN Article

SK030850 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Kim Hak-chun, professor of the Department of Politics at Seoul National University: "Antiworld Nature of Antinationalism -- My View on U.S. Ambassador Walker's Misunderstanding"]

[Excerpts] If it was primarily aimed at drawing the Korean people's attention, U.S. Ambassador Walker's speech was successful. In his 28 September lecture, under the theme "Korean-American relations -- The Challenges That Lie Ahead," sponsored by the United States Information Service to celebrate the centennial of the establishment of Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations, Ambassador Walker, whose remarks have caused controversy several times in Korea, frankly disclosed the U.S. Government's position toward the future of the relations between the two countries. In his speech, he showed a tendency to regard Korean nationalism as dangerous. For this reason, his speech is drawing a keen reaction from Korean intellectuals.

Ambassador Walker's speech involves not a few questions we hardly understand. What we cannot understand, in particular, is his contempt for and prejudice against nationalism. No former U.S. ambassador to Korea has viewed nationalism as a disturbing idea. In a word, his speech was filled with abhorrence of nationalism.

Of course, I do not completely reject the validity partially shown by his logic in "declaration of antinationalism." Everyone knows that today's international system is characterized by mutual dependence. To peacefully maintain this mutually dependent world, it is necessary for us to have harmonious cooperation and wise coordination. There is no need to reemphasize this. However, it is not desirable to ignore national individualism or nationalism only by singling out the nature of mutual dependence in international relations. To be frank, ignoring nationalism is tantamount to haughty advice that powerless countries and developing nations should blindly submit to an international political, economic and legal order in favor of the powerful. This is nothing but a high-handed diplomatic attitude intentionally forcing the big powers' view of international order onto small powers.

We are in a situation in which we have not formed a unified state. In other words, we remain at the pre-unification stage in which we have not finished the work of national construction. Demanding that our fellow countrymen, who are in such a situation, abandon nationalism is no different than the advice that our nation commit suicide. Our nation is at the stage of historical development in which we should make continuous efforts to consummate the cause of building an independent nation-state, deeply cherishing the passion of nationalism aspiring for unification. Ambassador Walker should recognize this point once again.

Finally, I wish to point out that Ambassador Walker's assault on nationalism was characterized by undiplomatic and stinging rhetoric. His technique of using symbolic terms seemed to make us feel as if nationalists were a group of chauvinists. In addition, he showed boldness in using undisguised and threatening expressions -- "Today, it is impossible for countries not to interfere with each other."

In his preliminary statement, by referring to the date of his lecture, falling on the anniversary of the recovery of Seoul, Ambassador Walker reminded attendants that General MacArthur liberated Seoul from communist rule. Thus, it seems that he tried to silence the nationalistic trend in Korea, taking advantage of the hand of "the liberator United States." If this was true, his remarks only reflect his incorrect judgement.

Korea wants to maintain an alliance of equality with the United States. The Korean people are well aware that the U.S. troops in Korea are indispensable not only for the security of Korea, but for the U.S. policy toward East Asia, that is, for the national interests of the United States. The task that we should engage in for the continuous development of the relations between the two countries, above all, is establishing the correct U.S. understanding of Korean nationalism. Without a genuine understanding of Korean nationalism, U.S. policy toward Korea will result in failure.



## CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK011332 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Nationalism and Korea"]

[Text] One of the interesting ironies produced in the ceremonies held to mark the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, in which well-intended remarks were abundantly made by the attendants, both Korean and American, is that many people stressed that the United States was not necessarily a reliable ally to Korea before the Korean war. In their dissertations and in a series of newspaper articles and radio and television talk shows, scholars and journalists pointed to the fact that the United States approved of Japanese rule of Korea through the so-called "Katsura-Taft" secret agreement in 1905, and the ignorance and lack of concern over Korea on the part of the Roosevelt administration in the course of dealing with remnants of World War II were the main cause of the division of Korea. Because these facts have given us important material and an opportunity to refocus our vision of the United States, the ceremonies held to mark the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations have been successful, more than mere festivities. In light of the degree of our dependence on the United States following national liberation, when we say our view of the United States has been refocused, we mean our people have been awakened to self-reliance in the affirmative sense. Such a phenomenon, coupled with the controversy over human rights in South Korea, the issue of phasing out U.S. troops from South Korea, the Pak Tong-son incident and trade friction between Korea and the United States, might have appeared in the eyes of the Americans as nationalism working against the relations between the two countries.

Delivering a lecture entitled "Korean-American Relations: The Challenges That Lie Ahead" on 23 September, Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, expressed concern over our country's expressions of national self-centeredness, attracting our attention. This is not irrelevant to the active reevaluation of the relations between Korea and the United States that has taken place during the last year.

Noting that Korea and the United States face a very hard task in maintaining open and free trade and economy, Ambassador Walker said that the advantage of the free enterprise system can be undermined by the sentiment of nationalism, by assertions of trade protectionists and by ephemeral considerations of certain interest groups. He expressed his concern that the Koreans, justifiably proud of their achievements in recent years, could be tempted toward expressions of national self-centeredness that might undermine the very positive image they have created in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

We want to express our gratitude to the noted scholar of political science turned diplomat for this friendly concern. However, we cannot help refuting his opinion that the economic growth our people achieved during the 1970's might drive our people to a counterproductive xenophobic and emotional nationalism.

We are dependent on the United States for our security. Our economy is thoroughly export-oriented. Politically speaking, because of the reality of the confrontation between North and South, our country cannot take the road of independent lines or self-support. A reality such as this does not allow our country to take the road of xenophobic nationalism suggested by Ambassador Walker. It is even less likely that we allow extreme nationalism or the unrealistic attitude of detesting foreigners, saying they have no place in our country. Ambassador Walker further noted that such perspectives on world affairs as "Third World," "Nonaligned Movement" and "theory of subordination" are perceptions framed in active but unproductive, obstructive thinking. However, contrary to his concern, we are not worried that such perceptions will restrict our country's external relations in the form of expressions of national self-centeredness. They are only things that we try to understand. The theory of subordination, in particular, is viewed with a critical eye in our country.

Few, if any, will object to Ambassador Walker's assertion that we should reject xenophobic nationalism. Nonetheless, we want to stress that nationalism is not incompatible with reciprocity and mutual cooperation needed in today's advance-oriented and productive international community and, in particular, with the mutual dependence and cooperation required in the relations between Korea and the United States.

It has been our country's reality and traditional way of thinking not to adopt frenzied national self-centeredness even after our country had entered the ranks of the advanced countries. However, nationalism that has as preconditions and stresses an open society, mutual dependence within the international community and cooperation among allies is what we must positively strive to achieve. This means that we maintain national dignity and pride, respect those of other countries and follow the road of cooperation in the international community.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK030232 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Nationalist Tendency in the ROK -- We Should Reject a Dogmatic, Radical Idea of Internationalism Without Nationality"]

[Excerpts] A lecture given by Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to the ROK, to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Korean-American diplomatic relations, was very useful and meaningful to us. This lecture reminded us of things which we had been liable to forget and was very informative on U.S. policy toward the ROK. However, we were dismayed when he said that Koreans could be tempted toward expressions of national self-centeredness.

Our internal and external efforts to achieve independence and self-development are in no way the manifestation of self-centered nationalism. Accordingly, there is no possibility that these efforts will undermine existing ties with our allies. Basically, these efforts proceed from the principle of cooperation with foreign countries. We believe that the United States will understand that our effort for cooperation with developing countries -- for South-South cooperation -- is not intended to lead to confrontation with developed countries.

The majority of our people fully understand that, thanks to U.S. aid, we have been able to maintain security and achieve development over the past 30-odd years. It is certain that, despite the distorted view of the United States on the part of the majority of thoughtless radicals and dissidents, our awareness of blood ties with and of gratitude to the United States will not waver and change. This is particularly true when we think of the rapidly expanding and developing friendly relations between the peoples of the ROK and the United States.

Saying that those who overeagerly emphasize nationalism -- that is, political activists -- or those who are fanatic nationalists are tempted to demand absolute independence, Ambassador Walker expressed concern that, when demand for such absolute independence increases in the ROK, it will jeopardize ROK-U.S. relations. As Ambassador Walker is well aware, however, the number of people demanding absolute independence in this country is very few, if any.

The international situation is destined to change. Therefore, the international situation surrounding the ROK and the United States will change. To firmly protect an open social system from the enemy and to firmly maintain the political systems of the two countries, which emphasize human rights and freedom, the relations of alliance between the two countries should be solidified, as we see today despite change in the situation surrounding us. To continuously maintain such solid relations of alliance, the two countries should cope with the surrounding situation with a mature attitude of extensively understanding the internal situation of their counterpart.

Accepting friendly advice from Ambassador Walker, our people should reflect on ourselves to some degree. We should above all not forget that, since the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the United States has become very nervous about the sentiment of our people toward the United States. Needless to say, the United States must have been greatly dismayed at this unprecedented incident. It might have mistaken the incident caused by a minority of thoughtless people as one denoting that the sentiment of our people toward the United States has changed for the worse. Our people should consider this.

Another question our people should reflect on is the attitude of internationalism without nationality. This attitude is liable to cause trouble to our allies with regard to our internal affairs. We cannot deny that a minority in our society assume an indiscreet attitude of internationalism without nationality.

Considering the situation which the ROK is facing, we believe that our people should develop their nationalist consciousness. However, excessive nationalist sentiment will result in our allies misunderstanding us, handicapping our country.

We urge the people and the government to make efforts to prevent a verbal dispute between the ROK and the United States over remarks made by Ambassador Walker.

#### CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK040436 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reconsideration of Nationalism -- We Ponder Over the Correct View on Nationalism on the Anniversary of the Tangun's Accession [National Foundation Day]" ]

[Excerpts] Today, our observance of the anniversary of the Tangun's accession makes us ponder over the identity of the nation and our status in the world.

The culture of the Tangun Choson Dynasty has been handed down to us through various dynasties. In the process, our ancestors have assimilated neighboring cultures, such as Buddhist, Taoist and Confucian cultures, and, more recently, have introduced the Western spirit, which is based on science.

There have, however, been serious debates on how to harmonize our own culture with foreign cultures. Today, in particular, when we live in the global village, the target of the most acute debate is the way in which we should correctly realize national independence. This question becomes not only a subject of domestic discussion about the correct road of nationalism, but an object of international discussion about relations between nationalism and mutual dependence. In this regard, we should point to the fact that nationalism has often been misunderstood, misused, confused and distorted. This has caused unnecessary conflict regarding the question of how to define the term "nationalism" and brought about the fallacy wherein desirable nationalism is confused with undesirable nationalism. In the 1980's, unlike the 1950's, nationalism is being defined as self-identity, independence and various other values. As a result, the demand for nationalism is being justified as a fait accompli. This notwithstanding, the more nationalism is justified, the more complicated becomes the answer to the question regarding the correct view of nationalism. We can say that the friends of our nation warned us concerning our nationalism because of their lack of understanding.

On a worldwide scale, Western powers should correctly understand the aspirations of developing nations for economic and cultural reciprocity and equality. The Soviet Union should not oppress the just self-expression of its minorities and of the peoples of East Europe.

The relations between Korea and Japan, whether or not cooperation between the two countries will be successful, as the United States expects, totally depend upon the decision of the Japanese ruling circles. There will be no problem as long as Japan does not commit unjustifiable acts causing the Korean people's anti-Japanese national sentiments to explode, such as an attempt to justify their old colonial rule. The Korean people's recent anti-Japanese nationalism is not xenophobia based on mere sentiments against Japan, but a nationalism opposed to the other nationalism that is misused by the Japanese ruling circles and based on their ideology of advance. The most important task we now face is doing away with various kinds of confusion, ambiguity and misuse that are attendant on nationalism by clearly outlining our own type of civil and democratic national ideology at the earliest date.

It goes without saying that our civil and modern nationalism was born from the national movement at the end of the Yi Dynasty and in the period of the anti-Japanese struggle and, since then, it has grown. What we should do is lay the groundwork for the most reasonable and intellectual nationalism being associated with the world by firmly linking the spirit of the national movement to the free democratic system. This is our preparation for the nationalism that we should pursue in the period of unification.



ROK, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN NEW YORK

SK030322 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[By Kim Tae-ung, KOREA TIMES correspondent]

[Text] New York -- Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart, Yoshio Sakurauchi agreed here Saturday (Oct. 2) to hold the ministerial conference between the two countries within this year in positive efforts to improve their relations marred by recent controversies. The two foreign ministers, who are here to attend the U.N. General Assembly, met for an hour and a half from 8:30 a.m. local time at the Pierre Hotel, accompanied by two ranking officials each. Their discussions covered a wide range of bilateral issues, including the Japanese history textbook question, and international affairs of their mutual interest.

Minister Yi told reporters after the meeting that Minister Sakurauchi informed him of the contents of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's conversation with Chinese leaders on the relations between Beijing and Pyongyang during his recent visit to China. As to the bilateral matters between Seoul and Tokyo, the two ministers agreed to make "all necessary diplomatic efforts to establish good neighborly ties," Yi said. The substantial action in this direction will be the convening of the ministerial talks, Yi explained. The date and place of the talks will be decided through diplomatic channels, Yi said. Korean officials expected that the conference would be held between late November and early December because of the Japanese schedule for the election of the prime minister.

Yi said that Minister Sakurauchi assured him that the Japanese Government was resolved to make efforts with sincerity to correct the controversial parts in Japanese high-school history textbooks concerning its relations with Korea as clarified earlier by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

As to the question of economic cooperation, the two ministers agreed that it was desirable to explore ways to reach a satisfactory settlement, taking more time to consider developments in economic situation, Yi said.

During the meeting, Yi explained to Sakurauchi on President Chon's recent state visits to African countries. Sakurauchi was quoted as saying to Yi that he "sincerely congratulates the success" of the president's African tour.

Yi expressed his satisfaction over the result of the talks with Sakurauchi, saying that he believed the meeting helped iron out much of the differences that had existed between the two countries during the recent days.

GOVERNMENT DISCLOSES FOREIGN LOAN PLAN FOR 1983

SK040231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will induce a total of 1,205 million U.S. dollars in 14 new public loans next year from foreign banking institutions, according to the government's 1983 plan for the inducement of foreign loans released Monday. The projected loans include 180 million dollars for the improvement of coal and cement transport systems, 200 million dollars for rural water supply projects, 551 million dollars for the installation of centralized traffic control on the Seoul-Pusan railroads, and 274 million dollars for other public service projects. The projected loans break down to: 210 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank, 180 million dollars from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, 210 million dollars from the United States, 52 million dollars from Saudi Arabia and two million dollars from West Germany. The government has yet to decide on loan sources of the remaining 550 million dollars.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to introduce a total of 5.7 billion dollars of foreign capital next year, 1.8 billion dollars less than the comparable target for this year.



MPR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETES PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW011800 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 1 (MONTSAME) -- The Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic sent a message of greetings to the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the PRC on behalf of the Mongolian people. The message conveys hearty congratulations and best wishes to the Chinese people.

MONTSAME INTERVIEWS DALAI LAMA DURING MPR VISIT

OW050039 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, October 4 (MONTSAME) -- At invitation of the head of the Mongolian Buddhists Hambo Lama, Kh. Gaadan, Dalai Lama visited this country from September 17 to 26. During his stay in Mongolia he granted an interview to a MONTSAME correspondent.

Question: This is your second visit to Mongolia. You have been to Darkhan and Erdenet and some other parts of the country. What impressed you the most during your present visit to Mongolia?

Answer: My impression which I got this time is first, the general people's expression towards me which touched me very much. It indicated that despite the many changes, the long history, there are still traces of that long history, of close relations between Mongolia and Tibet, which are very much alive in the Mongolian people's heart. When I see these things, I am very touched and very happy and moved. Then I was in some places, Erdenet and as well as Darkhan. You see, they are a sort of complex new towns, townships, and also a sort of new generation, young people, hard-working and bright. Within a short period, I should say, the achievements are quite significant. I am very impressed with these interesting developments and also the people's living standard. It seems good and education and health seem very nice. Of course, Mongolia has a very vast land, and you are facing a shortage of manpower. In any case, your big farms -- mechanised, also dairy farms are using machines, which is very nice. So I hope and pray for every success in future. Mongolians and Tibetans are almost like twin brothers. In the daily way of life there are many similarities. There is much in common, racially, culturally and religiously.

Question: In what ways can durable peace and security be established in the Asian continent and all over the world?

Answer: Unfortunately, despite the progress of science and technology in human society, the general atmosphere of distrust, suspicion, cheating, bullying, these kinds of things are happening in many places. So now what we are lacking is, I feel, real warm human feeling, warm heart and mutual trust and mutual respect. In other words, real genuine recognition of oneness of mankind, humanity. There are differences in nations, differences in races, different country, different faith, different ideology and system -- these I believe are secondary and the main thing and the most important is that all are the same human beings. Everyone wants happiness and do not want suffering. And everyone (?ought) to be happy. So you see, the recognition of that sort of thing and harmony is mutual respect and mutual help. That is most important thing and that is based on real sense of brotherhood and sisterhood. So through the uplifting of compassion and love, we can create individual peace and through that real, genuine lasting world peace can be achieved.

Question: What are your views on the proposal of the M.P.R. to draft and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific?

Answer: Yes, that is very good, very noble task and from the Buddhist viewpoint, it is real add of the Dharma [as received]. In any case, every effort for world peace is a noble task. Everyone who wants real peace, who wants happiness, should make attempt, should support the solution of noble task.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SIHANOUK ROLE IN CGDK

BK020444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean Revolution Always Advances Firmly"]

[Text] With the manipulation of the Beijing expansionists, the spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse, Sihanouk, in his capacity as the president of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), has been installed in the shaky seat of the 37th UN General Assembly in order to recite whatever his boss dictates.

It is general knowledge that following the liberation on 7 January 1979, Sihanouk was one of the many people released from the prison of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique by the Kampuchean revolutionary army and the Vietnamese forces. But Sihanouk did not accept this fact. On the contrary, he knelt down and bowed his head to serve the Chinese big-nation hegemonists' expansionist policy and turned against his own people. At that time, Sihanouk, who once again became a puppet, was ordered by the Beijing expansionists to represent the Pol Pot murderers at the United Nations, where he strongly condemned the Kampuchean revolutionary army and the Vietnamese forces who saved him from prison. Moreover, Sihanouk shamelessly begged the United States and the West European countries for money to be used to buy weapons for opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean land and people. But due to successive defeats, the Beijing Chinese have installed Sihanouk in a dishonorable post as president of the so-called CGDK in which he must cooperate directly with traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann.

Sihanouk has sold himself cheaply to Beijing and continued to raise his voice in order to maintain the shaky seat at the United Nations for the Democratic Kampuchean genocidal clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists. Until now, Sihanouk has had no significant role, except for being a parrot that recites only the words of its boss. As a matter of fact, Sihanouk has bowed his head to serve the Beijing expansionists' policy in opposing both the Kampuchean fatherland and the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Thus, Sihanouk is a person who has committed an unpardonable, most heinous offense against Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

It should be recalled that Sihanouk -- one of the victims detained and tortured by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- has been saved from prison for just a few years. In the past, Sihanouk had complained about Pol Pot's atrocities in killing a large number of his children and family members. But at present Sihanouk has turned a deaf ear to the truth and put himself in the service of the murderers who killed his children and more than 3 million innocent Kampucheans. It is a universal truth that no one can cover the rays of the sun with a palm. Likewise, whatever Sihanouk might say at the 37th UN General Assembly will not affect the Kampuchean fatherland and the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean revolution is advancing firmly toward prosperity; no reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. During the past more than 3 years, under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and with the valuable support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the socialist community, our people have scored great revolutionary achievements in all fields and succeeded in building a Kampuchean society which is far better than the previous societies. In the future, we will be even better.

SURRENDER OF SEREIKA MEMBERS TO AUTHORITIES NOTED

BK041034 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Oct (SPK) -- During the last half of this year, several hundred men of "Sereika" (armed organization of the traitor Son Sann), who took refuge in Thailand, surrendered to the (people's revolutionary authorities) in various localities of the border province of Battambang, about 300 km northwest of the capital.

The returnees revealed that their manpower is decreasing following desertions, which are increasing every day because, according to Eng Veng, 48 years old and "battalion commander" of Sereika, "I myself, as well as many other 'Sereika' men suffered a lot under Pol Pot. My wife and children were barbarously killed by his henchmen."

Eng Veng, former lieutenant under Lon Nol, left for Thailand after 7 January 1979 because, he said, "I did not have confidence in the revolution." Concerning the formation of the "tripartite coalition," he realized that "to associate with the Pol Pot gang is to lock oneself in the tiger cage" and that "to collaborate with them is to lend assistance to the hangmen of genocide."

"The realities in Kampuchea are completely different from the propaganda in Thailand," Eng Veng noted. "The development in all fields, even in remote regions, and the joy of children who go to schools in communes and villages removed my distrust and now make me determined to contribute to the building of the country." "The formation of the tripartite government," he continued, "is only to cover the corpse of the Pol Pot genocidal regime and to reinstall it in Kampuchea. The reactionaries forced refugees to enroll in their forces."

Phe Sary, 35 years old, native of Ponley commune, Prey Kabbas District, Takeo Province, surrendered to the revolutionary power with other Sereika at the beginning of September. He said he "decided to return after realizing the false propaganda of the enemy. Other repatriates had the same fate as mine. Life in the camp was humiliating, and oppression became more vigorous. I had had enough with these 'bandits' and the population, who were taken by force, are using any means possible to return to Kampuchea."

At present, Eng Veng, Phe Sary and other returnees are living with their families, completely enjoying their civil rights in an independent and democratic state. They are working to rebuild a new life.

During the last dry season (November 1981-April 1982) 6,185 Sereika and Pol Pot men who took refuge in Thailand or clandestinely operated inside the country surrendered to the people's power after realizing the progress of the country in all fields.

#### 110 FOREIGNERS SAID KILLED AT TUOL SLENG UNDER DK

BK020945 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- According to documents displayed today during a press conference in Phnom Penh, 85 foreigners, including 13 women, were imprisoned, tortured and executed at the Tuol Sleng high school under the "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan between April 1975 and November 1978. To this figure, add 25 children, including 5 girls.

The lists, compiled by the responsible officials of the school-prison -- which has now been transformed into a museum -- according to the documents established by the Pol Pot warden, show the names, surnames, places of arrest, nationalities, occupations, dates of entry into Tuol Sleng and even dates of executions.

There were 31 Thai, 24 Pakistanis, including 8 women, 14 Indians, including 3 women, 5 Americans, 4 Lao, including 2 women, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Australians, a New Zealander and an Englishman. The 25 children slaughtered were of Indian nationality.

Frenchmen Roving Bernard, Harard Bernard and Cotigner Andre Gaston were transferred to Tuol Sleng on 15 April 1976; Americans James William Clark and Lance MacNamara were imprisoned on 23 April 1978; Michael Scott Deed and Christopher Edward DeLance on 26 November 1978; and Stuart Glass on 13 August 1978. New Zealander Barry George Hamill was imprisoned on 13 August 1978, at the same time as Englishman John Dawson Dewhirst, whereas Australians Ronald Keith Dean and David Lloyd Scott were incarcerated on 2 November 1978.



According to the documents, Thuch Rin, who is at present the Khmer Rouge delegate for cultural affairs in the so-called tripartite coalition presided over by Sihanouk, was one of the men responsible for the arrests of these foreigners.

Many journalists and foreign diplomats accredited to Kampuchea attended this press conference in the presence of Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information and culture of the PRK.

"Tuol Sleng Extermination Camp" is the new name given by the present government of the PRK following the 7 January 1979 liberation to the "Tuol Svay Prey" high school, transformed after 1975 by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique into a prison called "Security Center S21." The detainees were tortured there before being killed, whether they were high-ranking cadres, old people, children or mere citizens. The hangmen used bludgeons, subjected the victims to electric shocks, peeled off their finger nails, poured water into their noses and mouths, or plunged them into barrels filled with water. They did all this until the victims admitted to crimes they had not committed.

According to the figures recorded by the services of Pol Pot, 14,499 Kampuchean adults were kept there and killed between 1975 and June 1978. If the number of children, including babies, and the victims of massacres perpetrated from July 1978 to January 1979 -- whom the documents do not account for -- are taken into account, the figure would be about 20,000 victims. On the day Phnom Penh was liberated -- 7 January 1979 -- the last 14 victims of the regime were found on the torture beds. Fetters, instruments of torture, the "regulations" that the victims had to observe during torture, heaps of clothes taken from the detainees and mass graves were discovered there.

#### CHEA SIM RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

BK010804 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- On Thursday, 30 September, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in audience in Phnom Penh Zikmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to Kampuchea. Chairman Chea Sim told the ambassador of the successes in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, success which are inseparable from the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance and close cooperation with socialist countries, in particular with the CSSR. He denounced the tripartite coalition government of "Democratic Kampuchea" of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- lackeys of the Chinese expansionists -- which does not represent anyone and is aimed at regilding the coat of arms of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

Zikmund Tobias highly praised the progress of Kampuchea and affirmed that the CSSR Government and people are ready to help the Kampuchean people.

#### VODK REPORTS 10 KILLED BY CHEMICALS IN KAMPOT

BK020737 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Having failed to recruit our people to fight and die in their place, on 23 and 24 September, the Vietnamese murderers used toxic chemicals in Phum Prey A Yao and Phum Damnak Snuol, Sre Khnong commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province, causing 10 inhabitants to die instantly. Some other inhabitants are dying one after another.

#### BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 38 tons of rice donated by the UNHCR to 770 Kampuchean families who have just returned from refugee camps in Thailand. These families have been resettled in Bos Sbov and Chhnou Meanchey, Sisophon District, and Sambuo commune, Mongkolborei District, in Battambang Province. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]



SIANG PASASON HAILS LAO-GDR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

BK011131 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 1st (KPL) -- The party paper SIANG PASASON today hailed the friendship relations between Laos and the German Democratic Republic which recently culminated in the signing of the 25-year Laos-GDR friendship and cooperation treaty.

The paper says the signing of this 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and GDR in Berlin by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Unified Socialist Party and president of the State Council, is the fruit of continuation of the long tradition of relationship between the two countries. This represents the primordial and historical political event, which will stimulate ever than before the fraternal friendship, combatant solidarity, all-round cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, the party daily added.

The two sides, the paper continued, in the treaty are to engage to invigorate the all-round cooperation while strictly observing the principles of equality, legality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of each country and for mutual interest. Both sides also pledge to enlarge the cooperation in the economical, cultural, scientific and technical fields in view to consolidate socialism in each country and at the same time to meet the material and spiritual aspirations of the peoples of both sides.

Laos and the GDR, the paper went on to say, have decided to consolidate the harmony of the socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and decided to foil all maneuvers and collusion between imperialism and other international reactionaries. At the same time, both sides are committed to support all the peoples struggling against colonialism of all shades, racism of all kinds, and to promote solidarity with Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are newly liberated from imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism and are now struggling to consolidate their national independence and social progress.

The partners of the treaty also pledge to promote peace, international security and detente for the reduction of arms race, the daily quoted the treaty, and both signatories considered imperative to respect various states' boundaries in Europe demarcated after World War II including the state boundaries between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. The latter is the most important condition guaranteeing peace and security in Europe.

Both sides also supported the efforts in view to promote Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the paper points out.

As far as West Berlin is concerned, the paper continued, both sides considered that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and is not under administration of the FRG.

The paper finally concludes that the Lao people throughout the nation are glad to witness this important event which will consolidate fraternal friendship, combatant solidarity between the two countries.

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV CONFERENCE

BK050550 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts led by Deputy Minister [title as heard] Khamphong Phanhongsa left Vientiane in the afternoon of 2 October to attend a conference of chiefs of vocational training organizations of socialist countries to be held in Ho Chi Minh City of the SRV 5-12 October. After attending the conference, the Lao delegation will also sign with a delegation of the SRV Higher and Vocational Education Ministry a protocol on educational cooperation for 1982-83.

POST: SON SANN FORCES KILL 12 SRV SOLDIERS

BK050608 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Armed Forces loyal to resistance leader Son Sann killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers in fighting late last month opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri, a resistance spokesman said yesterday.

A press release by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said Kampuchean forces began an operation against Vietnamese positions between Sisophon and Poipet towns north of Highway 5 on September 20 and that heavy fighting was continuing. Resistance sources said Vietnamese forces had moved into the area with fresh troops early last month, and that KPNLF troops had begun an operation to try to dislodge them. The KPNLF spokesman said three resistance soldiers were killed and 22 wounded in the fighting.

The spokesman claimed that the guerrillas captured four rifles, a machinegun and assorted other military equipment, and had dismantled 2,500 metres of Vietnamese telephone communication lines.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh regime said yesterday that "hundreds" of soldiers from the Son Sann forces have surrendered to the pro-Vietnamese administration during the current rainy season. Official SPK news agency also claimed that between last November and April, 6,185 members of the anti-Vietnamese resistance turned themselves in under an amnesty programme run by the Heng Samrin regime. The agency quoted a man who said he was a Son Sann battalion commander who quit the resistance after Son Sann aligned himself in the Democratic Kampuchea coalition with the Khmer Rouge.

NATION REPORTS CGDK LEADERS TO MEET EARLY NOV

BK020304 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan plan to fly here early next month to attend the second round of cabinet meeting of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government inside Kampuchea, a reliable diplomatic source told THE NATION last night. The source said Prince Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), will shuttle between Thailand and Kampuchea for about 10 days on his second trip to this country after the formation of the coalition government.

The three Khmer resistance leaders are now attending the UN General Assembly in New York, during which the CGDK's credential is expected to be challenged by Vietnam and other communist countries in the orbit of the Russian influence.

The source said that the cabinet meeting would be held under an agreement of the three Khmer resistance factions that the cabinet will meet every three months. The cabinet met for the first time in early July following the formation of the three-party coalition government in Singapore in June. The source, however, declined to disclose the agenda of the second round of meeting.

Another informed source told THE NATION that Prince Sihanouk would leave the leadership of the CGDK delegation at the UN forum to Prime Minister Son Sann to meet some of his friends in the United States before the end of the General Assembly. Vice President Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, is also in the delegation.

A source in the CGDK, meanwhile, said that Vietnam will certainly raise objection to the UN's resolution on the recognition of CGDK in the UN General Assembly, although it is convinced that it will lose again this year. He confirmed earlier speculations that CGDK would receive more supporting votes from the assembly than the previous year during the credential battle. "The question is how much more the votes of support will be," he added.

Referring to the situation inside Kampuchea, the source admitted that Vietnamese soldiers appeared to have stepped up their military operations against Khmer resistance forces nationwide. He said the fighting during the rainy season is more fierce than the previous ones, claiming that over 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers have been thrown in at the battlefields in the war-torn country.

About two-thirds of the forces were, however, used for transporting logistics supply from the Vietnamese major military installations deep inside Kampuchea to the forefronts, as the Vietnamese are suffering the problem of logistic supply, according to the source. He said the Vietnamese soldiers had to be used to transport the logistics supply, as the Khmer resistance guerrillas have been successful in attacking and frequently cutting off the logistics routes through Highway No 5 and No 6. "Another reason is the flooded terrains during the rainy season," he added.

The source also noted that the Vietnamese seemed to have changed their tactics by using smaller units of troops in their nationwide campaigns against the Khmer resistance guerrillas. He cited as an example of the escalated fighting the Vietnamese attack on the Khmer Rouge stronghold on Phnom Chat Mountain, opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi, but did not provide the scale of the fighting and the casualties on both sides.

#### SITTHI DISCUSSES REFUGEE ISSUE IN UN ADDRESS

BK031450 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] In his speech to the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said the turmoil in Indochina, particularly the armed conflict in Kampuchea, has resulted in large numbers of people fleeing to seek food and shelter in neighboring countries. Since 1975, over 1 million people from Indochina have sought temporary refuge in Thailand, a country of first refuge in Southeast Asia.

Although the numbers have been reduced and many refugees have been resettled in third countries, the situation remains one of grave humanitarian concern to the international community. There are still over 150,000 Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean refugees in Thai holding centers. Furthermore, with the fighting in Kampuchea, there is every possibility that new waves of refugees and those displaced persons now numbering some 200,000-300,000 along the Thai-Kampuchean border will spill over into Thailand.

Therefore, countries upholding humanitarian principles should give serious attention to the need to expedite resettlement of refugees and increase resettlement opportunities in third countries.

The foreign minister said the needs of the Kampuchean people remain real and apparent along the Thai-Kampuchean border as well as in Thai holding centers. The influx of Kampucheans, as well as Vietnamese incursions into Thailand and cross-border shelling, have also displaced nearly 100,000 innocent Thai villagers. Therefore, we urge donor countries to continue to support the humanitarian programs of the United Nations along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centers in Thailand and to assist the Thai Government in the relief and rehabilitation of the affected Thai villagers.

#### ATHIT DENIES RESHUFFLE INTENDED TO BUILD SUPPORT

BK041450 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] General Athit Kamlangek has issued two orders reshuffling 80 middle-ranking officers following his installation as army commander-in-chief on Friday.



The reshuffle was interpreted by observers as a move by the new army chief to strengthen his influence in the army following the annual military reshuffle late last month, which saw several officers who can cooperate with Gen Athit being promoted to important posts.

However, the new commander-in-chief denied that he was building up his military base and said he would not dare to tread the same path taken by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, as claimed by some critics. He said that the reshuffle proposals were submitted by division commanders with the approval of all regional commanding generals. "I did not work everything out alone. There are hierarchical duties and responsibilities which are to be honoured, although the transfers did not please everyone," he said. Denying that there is a rift within the army, Gen Athit said that the army's stability and efficiency are the highest priorities.

#### GENERALS SPEAK ON SUCCESS IN WAR AGAINST CPT

BK280137 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The masses of the armed combatants of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) are expected to start streaming out of the jungles next year because of the serious conflicts within the party and their vanishing faith in the armed struggle, a senior army official declared yesterday. Director of Operations Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut told a press conference that the government is prepared to accept them back into the society where they can fight through peaceful means. He said the CPT had been toeing a wrong line of revolution and been ignorant of their mistakes. "Its fourth congress was just nonsense. It was a self-destroying congress because they did not recognize their mistakes," Maj Gen Chaowalit said during the press conference after a high-level meeting to report on the government's success in fighting against communist insurgency during the past six months. He said the continuous defections by high-ranking communist members are a clear indication of the seriousness of the conflicts within the outlawed party.

Maj Gen Chaowalit, who is to become assistant army chief of staff in October, said the CPT is disintegrating either because the masses have disowned the party but the leadership still wants to pursue their struggle, or because the leadership has given up but the masses still want to continue fighting. "Right now, the communist insurgents are preparing to lay down their arms... I expect to see the masses of the armed combatants of the CPT stream out of the jungle in 1983," he said.

Speaking at the same press conference, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations Lt Gen Prayun Bunnak said the government had won the war against the CPT, which was weakened to the point that the party could no longer use forces to seize state power. Lt Gen Prayun said the government had during April-September concentrated on weeding out the remnants of the communist insurgents in all parts of the country. He said the army will continue keeping military pressure on the CPT until it is wiped out. "But they may continue creating chaos through subversive activities," he warned. All the major strongholds of the CPT have been destroyed and its arms seized by the government forces, while its sympathizers had been declining, he said.

Maj Gen Chaowalit attributed the government's success in its war against the CPT to the famous policy No. 66/2523 and disclosed that the government is stepping up its "political offensive" through all levels. "It is imperative that people at the highest level of the government must understand the problem," he said.

The meeting yesterday was attended by several high-ranking government authorities with Premier Prem Tinsulanon as chairman. Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri and governors of all provinces were among those present.



## Further on Prayun Remarks

BK280503 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The government has scored a "complete victory" over the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand and has virtually stalled its armed revolution, said a high-ranking army officer yesterday following a top-level meeting to evaluate anticommunist operations. "Six months ago we said we were winning the war against the communists. Today we want to confirm that we have won the war completely," said Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Operations Lt Gen Prayun Bunnak at a press conference. The meeting at the Chulachomklao Military Academy was chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and attended by more than 500 high-ranking government officials, including cabinet members, members of Parliament, and high-ranking personnel from the armed forces, police, ministries and various departments concerned.

Lt-Gen Prayun attributed the government's victory to successful implementation of political and military campaigns starting in 1980. "We can say now that the CPT is no longer in a position to topple the government by force," he said. He added that the CPT would need three major factors -- organisation, united front members and sufficient armed men -- if it wanted to stage a large-scale revolution. However, all of these factors do not now exist as a result of campaigns launched under Government Order No. 66/23, which grants amnesty to those communists who surrender voluntarily to the government, he said. He said most of the CPT's armed factions have been crushed and a large number of military supplies seized, while major rifts have taken place within the CPT itself, as clearly seen by the many defections. The united front members, mainly villagers, have also withdrawn their support for the communists, thus isolating them, he said, adding that "it is likely all their members will finally surrender." He admitted, however, that the CPT was still capable of staging sporadic attacks, sabotage and other action aimed to create unrest in the country, but he said the government was not unduly worried as long as it had the cooperation of the people. Lt-Gen Prayun pinpointed major regions where suppression campaigns have met success:

-- Major CPT bases at Doi Pha Mon, Doi Yao, Doi Phachi, Phu Miang, Phu Khat, Hin Longka, and South Umphang in the north were destroyed and large amounts of military supplies were seized.

-- In the northeast, all major Red strongholds at Phu Sang and Phu Khiao and the adjoining zonal line of the Second and Third Army Regions have been wiped out in the past year. Pressure is now being exerted on small armed groups.

-- In the central plains, the First Army Region has destroyed bases in Kanchanaburi, Phetchaburi and Prachin Buri Provinces and has been successful in reducing communist influence over the villagers. The First Army also met success with the CPT's united fronts, particularly with its schemes to develop the city's slum areas.

-- In the south, the Fourth Army Region seized a major CPT stronghold, Camp 508 in Surat Thani, and the Communist Party of Malaya base at Khao Namkhang.

On the same topic, the director of the Army Operations Department, Maj-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, said Prime Minister Prem emphasised the government's political campaign as a continuing measure against communism during yesterday's meeting. He said the premier gave special attention to the government's policy to improve the political and socioeconomic systems as the next step in its fight against communism, especially the kindling of the people's faith in democracy and free enterprise.

NATION REVIEW SAYS CPT LEADERSHIP DISINTEGRATING

BK290327 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "CPT Leadership Shows Signs of Disintegration"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand, or rather we should say communist insurgents in Thailand, have been at the crossroads many times, but at present they seem to have very little choice as to which road they have to take.

It is very easy to disclaim that the military authorities in Thailand -- the Supreme Command or the Internal Security Operations Command, or whatever -- are pulling a fast one and that communist insurrection that has been with us for over 2 decades is being steadily downgraded in order to boost the prestige of the military. But at this time, that does not seem to be the case.

There are too many variables involved to come to such a conclusion through logical argument. However, the main points can be enumerated as the continuing number of defections increase and the success which our armed forces have achieved in suppressing insurgency continues. But at first we must consider what the leadership of the CPT and its ranks and file are composed of. They are not people who are ideologically committed, people who have read and been convinced by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The most reading they may have done is the "little red book" of Mao Zedong's thoughts.

Without any real ideological orientation, they have been manipulated by outside forces because they are mainly those who have hated autocratic governments, or who have some personal dissatisfaction to work out, or who have read about revolutions and thought them to be glamorous, or just plain antisocial elements. Such a grouping is totally amorphous and, so long as outside authority was exercised on them, they had some reason to fall prey to propaganda about military dictatorship.

But steadily, since 1978, they began losing their *raison d'etre*. To put that thought in other words, they had almost nothing to fight against. The leadership -- and we are talking about CPT's Thai leadership -- could see that China was becoming more and more friendly to Thailand on a government-to-government level. And, further, they were in a better position to understand what Vietnam was doing in Kampuchea and in Laos, then even those of us in Bangkok.

From all the news that has been appearing in the newspapers during the past month, and from what responsible persons have been saying during that time, it is clear that the CPT leadership has cracked -- worse, it has disintegrated. The question whether Humpty Dumpty could be put together again is purely rhetorical. There was a threat voiced by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Singapore not too long ago that his country will take over the leadership of the CPT and create troubles for Thailand if this country kept on supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But, from today's point of view, that is an idle boast because taking over a disintegrating leadership in the CPT is neither easy nor can it be done within a short space of time.

Of course the Vietnamese would like to take over the CPT leadership, but that is not so easy since contacts are very tenuous. China, at least, has openly said that it is and it will maintain party-to-party relationship with the CPT and has been doing so. Several of the leaders who have defected have complained that the Thai in the CPT leadership have little say in important matters, while it is the Chinese who are always in overall command. It is too late in the day for the Vietnamese to try to cut for themselves a piece of the cake -- because there is no cake.

Almost everyone in Thailand has realized that there is a certain calmness in the country. And calmness, bordering on indifference, is not something which insurgents can exploit.

#### BRIEFS

**MALAYSIAN RUBBER PURCHASE** -- Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi has disclosed that Malaysia has agreed to buy 20,000-30,000 tons of natural rubber from Thailand as part of the buffer stock to be maintained here. Malaysia will begin buying in November and is awaiting the result on consideration of the Finance Ministry on taxation for rubber buffer stock and the readiness of the public warehouse organization to provide warehouse facility. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82 BK]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF TRUONG CHINH TO USSR

## Arrival Reported

OW041724 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 4 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of the Council of State, arrived in Moscow at noon today for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. Large numbers of Muscovites and Vietnamese students gathered at Vnukovo Airport with miniature flags, flowers and posters to greet the delegation.

President Truong Chinh was met at the plane's ramp by K.U. Chernenko and M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, and other high-ranking Soviet party and state officials. Also present at the airport were the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Khamta Douangthongla, and the charge d'affaires A.I. of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Tep Hen.

The welcome ceremony began with the review of the guard of honour, and after the two national anthems had been played, President Truong Chinh was introduced to the members of the official reception committee, to resounding cheers from other well-wishers. The road from the airport to the Kremlin, where President Truong Chinh and his party were to stay, was bedecked with the national colours of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and bunting and streamers.

Before its arrival in Moscow, the delegation stopped over in Tashkent, where it was welcomed by N.D. Khudayberyyev, president of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and many other leaders of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

## Additional Reports

For Moscow reportage on the visit of the party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh to the Soviet Union, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 October and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

VPA DELEGATION ATTENDS WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

OW300951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] According to TASS, the "Shield 82" military exercises began as scheduled on 25 September on Bulgarian territory and in Black Sea regions near Bulgaria, with the participation of staffs, army and naval forces of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. The exercises were conducted under the command of Army General Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister. On 27 September delegations from the Warsaw Pact countries arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the military exercises. Also attending the exercises was a Vietnamese military delegation headed by Col Gen Le Trong Tan, vice national defense minister and chief of staff of the VPA.

BREZHNEV FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS IN BAKU CITED

BK281255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] According to TASS, on 26 September in Baku, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU central committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Lenin Order to the Azerbaijan SSR in recognition of the great achievements recorded by Azerbaijan in implementing the 1976-30 5-year plan.

Speaking at the order presentation ceremony, Comrade Brezhnev stressed the ever-increasing contributions made by Azerbaijan to the Soviet economy and welcomed the great efforts undertaken by this republic to carry out the national grain program.

On foreign relations, the comrade pointed out: Generally speaking, in its international activities, the Soviet Union supports the promotion of those countries that have been freed from colonial and semicolonial domination and are embarking on the road of independence and progress. We believe that the policies of these countries may satisfactorily influence the world situation. For this reason, like other socialist countries, the Soviet Union actively supports the consolidation of peaceful cooperation, unification and solidarity among Asian, African and Latin American countries, and the strengthening of the prestige and effectiveness of the organizations of these countries such as the OAU, the Arab League and so forth.

For many years and even for decades, the Soviet Union has strived for international detente. To us, detente is a very profound and broad concept. First, it is the common trend of those nations and their leaders who do not want to prepare for war and create hostility with other nations, and who desire peaceful cooperation with other nations. It is normal contact among countries and nations, strict respect for the standards of international law, respect for each country's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Last, it is the continuing desire to contribute, through practical actions, to preventing the arms race from spreading throughout the world, and the desire to consolidate security on the basis of strengthening mutual trust ever more deeply, in accordance with principles which are equitable and common to both parties.

From a general point of view, detente is a historic achievement of all nations. Whatever the circumstances, we must not allow it to be trampled upon by the bigoted and egoistic policies of imperialism. It must be protected, developed and consolidated and it will be the victory of human conscience over dangerous and frenzied warlike acts. We are convinced of such a victory, because we trust in human intelligence and in the self-preservation instinct of all nations.

#### Remarks on PRC Relations

BK301118 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] President Leonid Brezhnev has reaffirmed the Soviet people's desire to live in peace with all nations and to concentrate all efforts on building the country.

Speaking in Baku on Sunday, the Soviet president said: Detente is the historical gain of all nations. In any case, it should not be trampled upon by narrow-minded and selfish politicians of imperialism and it must be defended, consolidated and developed.

He considered the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China, on the basis of mutual understanding, respect for each other and mutual benefit, a very important problem. In addition to our present friendship and cooperation with Asian countries, this will be a good contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia as well as in the whole world, Mr Brezhnev added.

#### VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON TROOP DEPLOYMENT

OWO41708 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 4 -- Thai army officers, quoted by Radio Beijing yesterday, said that a great number of Vietnamese troops with heavy weapons had been deployed along Highway 5 and Highway 502 linking Poipet, Battambang and Phnum Malai in Kampuchea, in preparation for a new offensive.



VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication. As we have already pointed out, slander of this kind is aimed at distorting Vietnam's good will, belittling the significance of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and furthering the dark designs of Beijing expansionism and hegemony.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL WORK AT BORDER POSTS

BK010728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Sep 82

[September 1982 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Bui Nguyen): "Political Work at Forward Positions Set Up To Counter the Enemy's Nibbling Operations"]

[Text] The fifth party congress pointed out in its resolution: Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy. The war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique is quite different from the war of destruction launched by the U.S. imperialists -- with the support of their navy and air force -- against the northern part of our country in the past. It is a war of sabotage in all aspects -- economic, military, political, psychological, cultural and social.

In the recent past, along with intensively sabotaging our economic and daily life and frenziedly conducting psychological warfare and espionage activities, the enemy has continuously expanded its military activities which are characterized by many armed nibbling operations against various heights and vital positions along the northern border. In view of this, party work and political work at all forward positions must undergo changes so as to effectively cope with the enemy's schemes and tricks. Efforts must also be made to equip our cadres and soldiers with a strategic outlook so that they study and assess correctly and adequately the enemy's nibbling operations in its overall plan for the current war of sabotage.

To carry out political work satisfactorily at all forward positions along the northern border, we must, first of all, make our cadres and soldiers profoundly understand all the schemes and the nature of the war of sabotage waged by the enemy and, on that basis, assess most adequately the significance of its armed nibbling operations. This is necessary to enhance their vigilance and fighting will so that they can stand ready to fight the enemy and hold fast to their forward positions, thus firmly defending every inch of territory along the border.

The enemy's armed nibbling operations are not accidental or spontaneous activities; they have become a new strategic measure aimed at achieving new military objectives under the strategy of the Chinese reactionary clique's multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. In nibbling at various forward positions along the northern border, the Chinese reactionaries aim at occupying part of our territory to build fortifications and roads for maintaining direct links with their rear areas and consolidating and strengthening the deployment of their forward forces, as well as establishing new springboards to continue their nibbling operations or launch a large-scale war of aggression when conditions permit.

Through their nibbling operations, they also hope to detect our advantages and weaknesses or loopholes in each defensive area as well as along the entire defensive line, and to study our intentions and preparedness in all aspects. They also use these operations as an alternate training measure to familiarize their troops with realities on the battlefield even though they still cannot launch a war of aggression on a large scale. Moreover, by conducting these nibbling operations, the Chinese reactionaries hope that they can gradually achieve their objectives without having to face protests from public opinion in their own country and in the world and without affecting their four modernizations plan.

It is most important to carry out political work at various forward positions in such a way as to ensure that all cadres and soldiers know how to defend these positions and other defensive areas under their responsibility, as well as how to annihilate enemy troops and smash their nibbling operations.

It is the stability of each forward position which will help to create the common stability of each group of forward positions and each defensive area. To contribute most positively to the fulfillment of this task, we must carry out party work and political work in such a way as to make all cadres and soldiers thoroughly understand their duties so that they can take the initiative in preventing and countering the enemy's nibbling operations and uphold the spirit of fighting independently in annihilating the enemy to defend their forward positions and defensive areas without having to depend on or wait for reinforcements from the rear areas.

It is necessary to make all cadres and soldiers clearly understand the role of forward positions and firmly grasp the specific tasks assigned to each of them and to their units so that they will understand what they should do to help defend these positions firmly and how to do it. It is also necessary to instill in each of them a high degree of fighting will so as to enable them to hold fast to their positions, stand ready to annihilate the enemy, and fiercely counterattack their nibbling operations.

Efforts should be made to ensure that everyone is ready for all eventualities so that they can defend their forward positions resolutely and successfully against enemy nibbling operations, no matter how big or malignant. For this reason, it is even more important to make each forward position display the spirit of fighting independently so that it can assume all combat duties and fight gallantly on its own.

If every forward position can develop its strength fully and vigorously in order to fulfill its duties satisfactorily without having to depend on reinforcements from other units or from its higher echelon, we will be able to make our defensive line ever stronger while successfully maintaining secrecy about the status and firepower deployment plans and systems at all forward positions, thus making it difficult for the enemy to detect and assess our advantages and weaknesses.

We must closely combine party work and political work with other political assignments at all forward positions. This is aimed not only at carrying out ideological work, but also at closely observing the performance of organizational work and combat preparation and combat duties. It is action which shows whether or not ideological work is tremendously effective. Therefore, we must closely combine ideological work with organizational work and must use the results obtained during the actual daily activities of the cadres and soldiers to inspect the performance of ideological and political work at various forward positions.

Even before the struggle against nibbling operations was launched, party work and political work played an active role in helping various forward positions formulate combat plans and making everyone -- from cadres to soldiers -- understand these plans thoroughly. We must vigorously develop the creativity of everyone in discussing and providing views for the revision and improvement of combat plans aimed at diminishing the enemy's vital forces while firmly defending our forward positions with minimum losses.

Suitable contingency plans for combat are usually available at every forward position. However, under all circumstances, political work must be focused in particular on making the cadres and soldiers recognize the most applicable plan along with enabling them to prepare themselves both ideologically and organizationally for the most difficult and decisive eventuality. All cadres and soldiers are required to hold fast to their forward positions, no matter what the combat plans. They should know how to act in order to help annihilate the enemy and defend their forward positions.

It is the duty of all forward positions to remain constantly combat ready and to prepare continuously for all combat activities. In view of this, political work at all forward positions should be focused vigorously on that duty. It is necessary to use the combat plans and the results of the work in preparing to implement these plans to train, motivate and direct the masses in how to act.

In conducting combat activities at forward positions, it is necessary for everyone to be familiar with the terrain and to firmly grasp the firepower and barricade networks. Every cadre and soldier must know how to use well all types of weapons and equipment provided and must be familiar with the enemy's weapons so that they can use them when necessary.

Political work is not only aimed at closely observing the way each component or individual prepares for combat, but is also aimed at closely observing every aspect of the work so that any issue involved which needs reinforcing or correcting can be promptly detected. It is always necessary to use the requirements of the contingency plans designed for the fiercest counterattack under the most difficult conditions to inspect readiness in all aspects. Only by combining a high degree of fighting will and good combat tactics with adequate preparation in terms of material and technical equipment can we ensure success and make our cadres and soldiers firmly confident.

How can we fight independently or for any length of time according to the combat plans if we have guns but not sufficient ammunition, if our guns and ammunition do not match, if our combat trenches are not connected and up to technical standards, and if we have weapons and equipment but not enough rice, food, water and medicine due to lack of effectiveness of our logistics and army medical services?

Thus, combat preparation work is extremely painstaking. It can be said that this is a continuing process which is subjected to constant replenishment and improvement. The better the preparatory work, the greater our combat achievements will be. This is the duty of those in charge of procurement, logistics and technical work. This is also a part of the party and political work at forward positions. It is necessary to focus ideological and organization activities as well as all other political activities concerned on comprehensively accelerating combat preparation work at forward positions.

We should use the results of our struggle to improve the fighting strength of all forward positions and evaluate our actual effectiveness. Countering the enemy's armed, nibbling operations is always the foremost and permanent duty of all forward positions along the northern border defensive line. Those assigned to these positions should always remain in a state of combat readiness. That is the objective requirement and the special characteristic of operational law at places where we confront the enemy face to face.

We must launch successful counterattacks against enemy nibbling operations and, despite their efforts to cause constant tension, we must organize life at these forward positions rationally to be able to carry out our tasks regularly and on a long-term basis. That is why the normalization of life at forward positions is very important to and has great effect on the morale of the soldiers. That is also an objective of party work and political work at forward positions.

Normalizing life at forward positions does not mean optimism or, for instance, relaxation of vigilance, but it means to relax with the understanding that we must always be in a state of combat readiness. To achieve this goal, we not only have to standardize all combat readiness procedures, but also create favorable conditions for the successful organization of a happy, healthy and vigorous life suitable to the actual conditions at each forward position.

We should not allow life at forward positions to exist on a daily basis just because we have to maintain combat readiness and fight the enemy strenuously. On the contrary, we must, on the basis of firmly ensuring all combat readiness procedures, quickly put life -- including the spiritual and cultural life -- at all forward positions in good order. Realities at many forward positions show that this should and can be done.

Despite numerous difficulties at forward positions, many companies and battalions have already built their own clubs and two-room cultural houses.



Although it is located only 100 meters from the enemy line, the 1st Battalion is still able to conduct physical training at its forward position. All forward positions have arranged sufficient space for such activities as table tennis, volleyball, single bar routines, parallel bar routines and even soccer.

The song and music movement has also flourished vigorously at various forward positions. Many companies have formed their own bands, using mainly self-made instruments such as flutes, single-string guitars and two-string violins. Many forward positions have also paid attention to organizing and improving the material life of their cadres and soldiers. At those forward positions situated on 300- or 400-meter-high hills along the northwestern border, cadres and soldiers have even defied difficulties to install pipes to bring in water from as far away as 2 or 3 km for their daily consumption. Some units have sought to secure a source of fresh food for their daily diet right in the hills by raising fish in various natural ponds and lakes while many others have raised chickens and hogs and grown vegetables and beans, almost enough to satisfy their needs, thus helping to alleviate an important part of their logistics problem.

Developing the advantages of the localities in which they are stationed, many units have collected timber and bamboo from the forests to build mess halls, living quarters, clubs and conference halls, as well as to make furniture such as office desks, beds and personal lockers.

Normalizing life at forward positions is a task which conforms to the objective requirements of our combat duties as well as to the legitimate aspirations of our cadres and soldiers. All nibbling operations of the Chinese expansionists have not been conducted on a separate basis; they have, in fact, been carried out in combination with other activities in the strategy of their war of sabotage in the border areas.

As pointed out by the resolution of the fifth party congress, faced with the present situation, countering the war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionary clique is the main objective of the struggle for national defense and the responsibility of our entire party, people and armed forces. To achieve this we must closely combine the struggle against the enemy's nibbling operations with the struggle against their sabotage activities in the economic, political and psychological fields. We must also combine the strength of our armed forces with that of all localities concerned in order to form a great combined strength to fight and defeat the enemy in all fields.

To carry out political work at forward positions, we must know how to rely on the combined strength of the localities in which our troops are stationed, and must know how to combine this work closely with all the activities of the local administration and mass organizations against the war of sabotage, which are placed under the centralized and unified leadership of various party committee echelons.

In addition, we must make careful plans and must regularly brief cadres and soldiers on the enemy's schemes and activities in areas where our troops are stationed and on the intentions of the concerned localities. On the other hand, we must make all of them clearly understand the duties assigned to each of them and each unit in the common struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage by various localities and armed forces along the northern border.

#### BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY OBSERVED -- Hanoi, VNA, September 28 -- A meeting was held today by the command of the anti-aircraft service of the Vietnam People's Army to mark the 134th Hungarian Army Day. Speaking on the occasion, the commander of the service, Major General Hoang Van Khanh, praised the achievements of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces in building themselves into a modern army in defence of socialist Hungary. For his part, Lieutenant Colonel Bela Sebok, military attache to the Hungarian Embassy here, wished the further consolidation and development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties, the peoples and the armies of Hungary and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Sep 82 OW]



MOKHTAR SAYS THACH TO VISIT JAKARTA 'THIS MONTH'

BK041333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0329 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit Jakarta this month, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said last night. The date of the visit had not been officially set, Mr Mokhtar said on his return from New York where he had attended the U.N. General Assembly. Vietnamese Embassy sources here said Mr Thach would most probably visit Indonesia during the last week of this month.

Mr Mokhtar said he had held a meeting with Mr Thach in New York to discuss the Cambodian problem, and the proposed international conference on Cambodia. "There is still a gap of difference between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the proposed conference," he said. Vietnam wanted the conference to discuss everything but ASEAN urged that the conference should deal with the Cambodian problem alone, he added. Mr Mokhtar told the U.N. General assembly that the situation in Cambodia had not changed substantially and remained a matter of serious concern. He reaffirmed that the ASEAN countries (Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia) were committed to seek a just political solution of the Cambodian problem. "Suspicion and mistrust should be removed from Southeast Asia, thus paving the way for the resumption of a meaningful dialogue and cooperative relations among the states in the region," he added.

On East Timor, he said he was hopeful that Indonesia would gain more supports on the Timor issue, which would come up in the assembly debate probably before the end of the month. Several U.N. members of former Portuguese colonies put forward a resolution every year opposing Indonesia's annexation of East Timor which has become Jakarta's 27th province.

PARLIAMENT, ASSEMBLY LEADERS ASSUME OFFICE

BK031146 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Mujono installed the newly elected leaders of Parliament [DPR] and the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] at the fourth DPR and MPR open plenary sessions held consecutively in Jakarta today. The DPR and MPR leaders were elected at the respective third plenary sessions of both bodies yesterday. Those elected to the DPR leadership were Amir Makhmud of the armed forces faction as chairman and four vice chairmen, including Nuddin Lubis of the United Development Party faction, Amir Murtono of the Functional Group faction, Hardyantho of the Indonesian Democratic Party faction and Kharis Suhud of the armed forces faction. These people, along with Sunandar Priyosudarmo of the regional representatives group in the MPR, who was elected as the fifth vice chairman, now form the MPR leadership.

PNG COURT FREES INDONESIAN REBEL LEADER

BK301601 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government [words indistinct] the court decision to drop charges of illegal entry against anti-Indonesian guerrilla leader Rumkorem and his followers, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Port Moresby. The Rabaul District Court on Tuesday dropped charges against Rumkorem and his friends of having illegally entered Papua New Guinea territory. The court set free the 10-member guerrilla group led by Rumkorem. They are a splinter group of the Operasi Merdeka Papua, OMP, [Free Papua Operation] who want an independent Irian Jaya free from the Republic of Indonesia. A report from Port Moresby says Rumkorem and his friends are en route to Vanuatu in the Solomon Islands to seek political protection. Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu during his recent visit to Indonesia gave an assurance of the recently established Papua New Guinea Government under Prime Minister Michael Somare that action will be taken against any Free Papua group which crossed into Papua New Guinea.

MALAYSIAVOMD EDITORIAL GREETES PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK031414 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Editorial: "May the People's Republic of China Be Prosperous and Strong"]

[Summary] October 1st is the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. On this occasion, as the heroic Chinese people celebrate their National Day in rousing socialist development, all nationalities in Malaya are also elated with the victories of the PRC, which is moving forward step by step toward attaining prosperity and strength.

"Peace and stability in this Asian region, particularly Southeast Asia, are very closely related to the resolute attitude of the 1 billion Chinese people against any threat of foreign aggression and their desire to develop their own country peacefully. It is a fact that it is unimaginable to maintain a peaceful and relatively stable situation in many countries located between the Philippines and Afghanistan without the resolute and impressive capability of the PRC against Soviet ambition and aggression. The great achievements of the Chinese Communist Party and government in improving the fate of the common people and its continued contribution to world peace and stability in this region and the whole world have been acknowledged and appreciated by many more governments and people throughout the world."

"Now many people are paying very careful attention to the fact that in view of [words indistinct] some ASEAN nations are vigilant against Soviet-Vietnamese plots while actively supporting the formation of a coalition government of Kampuchea comprised of the three anti-Vietnamese factions. However, the compromise and appeasement by the ruling cliques in Malaysia and Singapore remain a fact. All people know that as the Kampuchea coalition government became established, both the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques particularly cultivated one of the factions in order to pressure and [words indistinct] the other factions. [Words indistinct] they are suspicious, afraid and hostile to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. This led them to their inability to see objectively who the main threat to this region is. The Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques obstinately refused to recognize the fact that the Democratic Kampuchean army and people are the real and most impressive force in resisting Vietnam's aggression and in preventing Vietnam from spreading the flames of war. Furthermore, they could not bear to see the military strength of Democratic Kampuchea grow from day to day. They entertained the illusion that through persuasion and compromise the Soviet Union and Vietnam would be willing to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea. With hidden motives they expressed the view that Vietnam could be pulled out of the Soviet embrace with economic bait and by turning the direction of Vietnam's aggression and agitation northward.

"It is indeed because of this that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are taking advantage of the views of the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques. Using all kinds of tricks, they have exploited the different views to strain the friendly relations between ASEAN and China by creating the so-called China threat. However, the people entertain an entirely different view than the ruling reactionary groups. The progressive circles and army and the revolutionary people at large of all nationalities in our country hold the view that the development and consolidation of the socialist system in China is a great boost for the people in this region in their struggle to safeguard the independence of the country and national liberation."

Our people know well that the establishment of the PRC in 1949 not only marked the victory of China's new democratic revolution, but also opened a new page in the history of the overall destruction and decline of colonialism in Asia and Africa. Without the victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and without the strong blows by the Chinese people against the U.S., British, Japanese and other imperialist forces, the direct dark colonialism in Southeast Asia might not have been completely ended.

"The Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques are uneasy about the possibility of China exporting revolution to this region and shaking their positions because they are afraid that the complete eradication of class exploitation and repression in China will open the eyes and strengthen the conviction of our people on the democratic national revolutionary course that should be launched.

"Actually, whoever studies history and the facts without political prejudice should know that socialist China, as one of the main promoters of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, has thus far been honest and frank and has been tested in its diplomatic relations. Socialist China has always been willing to coexist peacefully with countries having different social systems and has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries.

"In the past few years, for the sake of peace, stability and prosperity in Asia in general and the Southeast Asian region in particular, the PRC Government has launched a series of efforts which have been appreciated by many nations and people in the regions concerned. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly asserted the PRC's call that the social and political system of a country should only be chosen and determined by the people themselves without foreign interference. Their statements are reliable and their deeds have been tested.

"However, the Malaysian and Singapore ruling cliques strongly (?interpreted) the phrase non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries as meaning the Chinese Government and people must abandon [word indistinct] aid and even moral support to all oppressed and repressed countries and peoples. This is simply an unrealistic illusion as everyone knows there is no force in this world which can sever mental relations and feelings among people of various countries having a common ideology, not to mention the militant friendship among revolutionary people who believe in socialism.

"The U.S.-Soviet contention for world hegemony has created disorder in many countries throughout the world. The Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism and aggression in Southeast Asia will not be limited to Kampuchea and Indochina. In the face of such a serious situation, countries in Southeast Asia and all peace-loving countries should strengthen their cooperation and take strong measures to prevent aggression and maintain peace. Peace and stability in Southeast Asia calls for a prosperous and strong socialist China which resolutely opposes hegemonism. We are of the view that the mutually friendly relations in all sectors between the two sides -- Malaya and China -- not only reflect the people's wishes but are also a necessity for the development of the situation. Therefore, statements and steps which are deliberately aimed at obstructing the proposal for strengthening the relationship between Malaya and China should be erased and opposed."

The struggle of the Third World countries in the international economic field also needs the participation and active support of a prosperous and strong China. China is concentrating its attention on the attainment of socialist modernization and has attained visible results.

In conjunction with the 33d anniversary of China's National Day, we wish the PRC prosperity and strength.

MARCOS URGES JAPANESE ACTION ON BILATERAL ISSUES

HK050553 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday requested the Japanese Government to expedite actions on pending problems between the Philippines and Japan. The president conveyed this request through Ambassador Hideho Tanaka who called to congratulate him on the tremendous success of his state visit to the United States which will contribute greatly to the stability in Southeast Asia. The president cited among pressing problems between the two countries: 1) the request of the Philippines for a \$120 million advance for the copper-mining industry; 2) the 20 percent reduction on tariffs on Philippine bananas and the question of Philippine-made corrugated cardboard boxes; and 3) the pending air agreement. The president told Ambassador Tanaka that during his visit to the United States, he had said the Philippines was depending on Japan for support in the copper-mining industry. The president pointed out that it was to the advantage of Japan that the mining companies continue operations; otherwise, Japan would lose 40 percent of its copper ore sources.

PONCE ENRILE CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

HK030644 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has hit four international groups. He said yesterday the London-based Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches have Marxist leanings. The defense minister denounced the two international organizations during a briefing for members of the defense press corps on the recent state visit of the president to the United States.

Defense Minister Enrile said his assessment of the leanings of the two organizations, particularly in democratic and developing Third World countries, including the Philippines, was confirmed by a report published in the October issue of the READER'S DIGEST. The defense minister referred to an article entitled "Karl Marx or Jesus Christ?" by Joseph Harris in the magazine's October issue. He said the article's analysis was an eye opener.

Enrile criticized the Amnesty International report on alleged violations of human rights and its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Philippine Government. Enrile said Amnesty International is even recommending that the government repeal the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1981 and restore security of tenure in the judiciary.

Enrile said that members of the Amnesty International, through their local representatives, came to the Philippines in 1975 with the list of persons to be interviewed. Among those in the list were Father Idilio de la Torre, Renato (Precipe), [name indistinct], Julio Segun, Reynaldo (Ilaw), Reynaldo Guillermo, (Cenon) [name indistinct], Charlie (Palmayre), Allan (Naswides). Enrile said: De la Torre later disappeared, and the Catholic hierarchy blamed this disappearance on the military. But Enrile said after 6 months, De la Torre turned up in Germany with a woman, supposedly a nun, with whom he had eloped.

MARCOS SETS UP RP-U.S. DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

HK030829 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos has created a Philippine-American business development council to expand Philippine participation in the U.S. market. (?It attracts) the American capital in (?prime) dealing in preferred areas of investment in the country.

The council, created by the Executive Order No 831, aims to take advantage of the favorable interest generated in the American business community as a result of the president's recent visit to the United States. The council will coordinate and integrate efforts of the private and government sectors in trade investment promotions.



The World Bank in Washington (?holds) the \$36 million loan for geothermal energy development in the Philippines. The total costs of the project indicated is \$71.5 million. The project calls for the drilling of exploratory geothermal wells in the (Bagong Manido) area in Southern Luzon and (Polinpio) in southern Negros and also in areas close to Manila. The Philippines is considered one of the countries with the largest geothermal energy potential. It is now second to the United States in geothermal power production. Several geothermal plants are now in operation in (Misamis) and the Bicol area. The project will reduce further Philippine dependence on imported crude for energy sources.

#### MARCOS REAFFIRMS POLICY ON PRIVATE INITIATIVE

HK050607 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The president reassured foreign investors yesterday that the government's basic policy to encourage private initiative will continue as long as he is president. The president gave his assurance during the courtesy call of officials of Kimberly Clark Corporation of Wisconsin. The president told officials of Kimberly Clark Corporation that as long as he is president, he will certainly encourage private initiative and will not change the rules of the game nor in any manner sacrifice private initiatives. Headed by the chairman and chief executive officer, Darwin Smith, Kimberly Clark Corporation officials informed the president that they have recently inaugurated a 200-million tissue and cigarette paper factory [as heard] in San Pedro, Laguna. This will provide an additional 900 job opportunities for the local labor force.

#### EXPORTATION OF RIFLES TO CERTAIN NATIONS PLANNED

HK040820 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The Philippines is planning to export XO rifles to friendly countries. Affirmation has been sought from the United States during the recent visit there by President Marcos. The request for permission to export XO rifles was filed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin with the U.S. State Department. Permission is needed under the agreement between the Philippines and Colt Armament Corporation, which has the exclusive contract with the U.S. Government to manufacture XO rifles. The Philippines acquired the manufacturing capability under a technology transfer agreement with the U.S. Government. Thailand is one of the countries which want to buy [word indistinct] rifles from the Philippines. Thailand has initially requested for 65,000 rifles, valued at \$250 each. Morocco also wants to import XO rifles from the Philippines.

#### General Ver's Comments

HK040844 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, said yesterday more countries are interested in buying Philippine-made armaments as he announced the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] initial export earnings of P17 million. The export earnings were generated from the AFP's export of radio communication sets and mini-cruisers from August 1981 to July 1982, he said.

"Inquiries from various countries have been received to buy our locally manufactured M-16 assault rifle, mortar tube, mortar ammunition, caliber 5.56 mm ammunition, rifle grenades, gun barrels, M-16 magazine, air force practice bombs and our 110-kilogram bomb," Ver said. Ver said these items are promising nontraditional export commodities.

He also said the AFP's self-reliance defense program [SRDP] has provided employment for 2,202 skilled and semi-skilled workers. Through self-reliance, he said, "the country has saved P45.3 million, not to mention the dollar savings that were realized as a result of the cost difference between a locally manufactured item and the imported equivalent."

Ver said that "aside from the economic advantage it has gained through the implementation of the SRDP program, the country's defense capability has been enhanced." The country has been producing its own armaments since 1974, such as the M-16 rifles, rifle grenades, mortars, gunboats and other defense items. As a result of the successful SRDP program, Ver recently released P91.6 million to finance on-going self-reliance projects in various units of the AFP.

Col. Jose C. Bello, Jr., acting deputy chief of staff for material development, said the SRDP is in line with the pronouncement of President Marcos "for an imaginative effort in making use of our indigenous resources to achieve the objective of self-reliance."

"It is also aimed to develop allied civilian industries to enable them to extend meaningful assistance to the national effort in terms of producing our own defense equipment and armaments," he said.

#### TWO NPA FIELD COMMANDERS REPORTED KILLED

HK010237 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] Six government troopers and two rebel commanders were killed last Saturday in Camarines Sur, Sultan Kudarat, and Negros Occidental, Camp Aguinaldo reported yesterday.

In Camarines Sur, a truck loaded with army soldiers and militiamen was fired upon at barangay Halupan, Lupi town. During the exchange of fire, an official report on the incident said, Army 2nd Lt. Danilo Rigos, Private First Class Mario Luna and civilian Home Defense Force member Eddie Lucero were killed.

In Basak Lebak, Sultan Kudarat, an army trooper and two militiamen died defending the local police station which was attacked by some 50 heavily armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army [NPA], a sketchy report said. The report did not identify the government fatalities.

In Camindanagan, Sipalay, Negros Occidental, two NPA field commanders identified only as Rex and Ka Rogel were killed after their group shot it out with a government patrol.

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